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From the Raleigh Sentinel.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, July 27, 1868.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Forkner: A bill providing for the settlement of estates of deceased persons.

By A. H. Galloway, (negro): A bill regulating the hours of labor.

By Mr. Robbins: A bill in relation to usury.

By the same: A bill to incorporate the Salisbury Cemetery Association.

By Mr. Cook: A bill to provide for a Hydrographic survey of the State.

By Mr. Respass: A bill for the relief of Sheriffs and of the people.

By A. H. Galloway, (negro): A resolution authorizing the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to secure an appropriation to improve the bar of the Cape Fear River.

By Mr. Jones, of Wake: A resolution referring claims due to sundry persons connected with the Insane Asylum to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Etheridge moved that from and after to-day the Senate hold afternoon sessions, to meet at 4 o'clock. He thought there would be some objection raised to this motion, on the ground that it might interfere with the meeting of committees. Let the committees meet at 8 o'clock. If they don't meet then, they will go to *lager beer saloons, or somewhere else.*

Messrs. Wynne, Winstead and Jones, of Wake, opposed the motion. The nights were too short for the committees to meet. Consequently, the subjects referred to them for consideration would have to be matured in the Senate, and will consume necessarily more time.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Etheridge moved that the rules of order be amended or altered so that the previous question may come second in order.

Messrs. Osborne, Love, Hayes, Jones, of Wake, and Brogden opposed this motion, on the ground that it was unnecessary, and not customary heretofore in Legislatures of this State.

Messrs. Etheridge, Cook and Galloway, negro, urged its adoption.

The motion was lost.

ON CALENDAR.

Bill in relation to the powers and duties of the Clerks of the Superior Courts; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Bill concerning the government of counties; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill providing a Code of Civil Procedure; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The petition of J. W. Stevens, of Caswell county, claiming a seat on the floor, and proposing to contest the same with the Hon. Bedford Brown, who was given a certificate of election by Gen. Canby; made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Bill to amend section 2d chapter 120, of the Revised Code; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill providing for filling vacancies in county offices; passed its second reading.

Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to negotiate a loan, not exceeding $100,000 to supply a present deficiency; laid on the table for the present.

Bill to limit liabilities of Sheriffs; referred to the Judiciary committee.

Bill to regulate Capital Executions; passed its second reading, and was referred to the committee on Penal Institutions.

Bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company; referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Bill for the organization of the militia of the State; referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Bill ratifying and confirming the charter of the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad Company; passed its third reading, ordered to be engrossed, and was sent to the House.

Mr. Love introduced a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to report to this body, without delay, whether any sum or sums of money have been paid by him, as Treasurer, to defray the expenses of the Republican party celebration in this city, on the 4th of this month, and, if so, what sum or sums were paid, and to whom, and by what authority. Lies over.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at the usual hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.)

MONDAY, July 27, 1868.

Mr. Sinclair arose to a question of privilege. He said he found in the Standard, of this morning, that on Saturday the gentleman from Buncombe, (Mr. Candler,) characterized his remarks on the resolution which he had introduced in relation to the services of an Assistant Reading Clerk, as an ungentlemanly attack upon his brother (the Reading Clerk of the House.) He (Mr. Sinclair,) did not hear the gentleman when he made the remark, or he would have called the attention of the House to it on the spot. He did not know what was the gentleman's standard of what constitutes a gentleman. If it was the supple servility and hypocritical mendacity of a Chesterfield, he confessed that he desired always to come short of his (Mr. Candler's) standard. If, however, it constituted a fearless and faithful discharge of his duty, in his place in the House as a public representative, he claimed to be a gentleman. He did not attack the gentleman's brother in a personal or social sense; he simply as a public servant, gave utterance to the feelings and sentiments of the leading Republicans on the floor. He never dodged votes; he always expressed what he believed to be right, regardless of consequences to himself, when the interests of his constituents was involved. He entertained the kindest feelings for the Clerk; he did not know that there were many members on the floor that could make a better Reading Clerk than the present one. Reading was an art and it is no disparagment mental or otherwise, to the gentleman, that he does not discharge his duty to the satisfaction of the House. This was not a personal matter. It was the public service and interest. They had already expended more money in printing bills than would have paid the salaries of two Clerks, just because the clerk was unable to read written documents, so as to be understood by the House. As far as three weeks ago, he had been waited upon by a large number of Republican members of the House, urging him to procure the removal or resignation of the Clerk. He repeated that his personal feelings towards the Clerks were of the kindest nature, and that nothing but a high sense of duty to his constituents prompted him to bring forward his resolution of yesterday.

In the Daily Sentinel, of this morning, he found that the gentleman from Bladen (Foster,) when speaking to an amendment which he offered to House bill No. 42, insinuated that some one "was trying to ride into office on the backs of both parties." Perhaps, owing to a constitutional obtuseness of mind, he (Sinclair) was not able to apprehend whether the gentleman alluded to himself (Sinclair) or to the party of which he was a member. If to the former, he could inform the gentleman that he was perfectly satisfied with his present position, and that he had no higher aspirations than to do his duty here, where the voice of his fellow-citizens had placed him. Indeed, he thought himself in the right place, because he believed he could do more for his State here, than anywhere else. He was a Republican, but he was first, last, and all the time, a North Carolinian, and he would always go for the interest of his State before the interest of party. And in pursuing this course for the good of his State, he would join any man or number of men, here or elsewhere, regardless of the constant threat of some gentlemen to read him out of the party. He was ready for this reading out, whenever it suits the gentlemen's convenience. The gentleman's wit, that he was riding into office on the backs of two parties, is more coarse than caustic, and fails of its object so far as I am concerned. Among connoisseurs, the acidulous frothings of the vinegar cask never pass current as a substitute for the sparkling vivacity of champagne. It takes a Saladin and Saladin's adroitness to wield Saladin's scimetar. The gentleman ought to be careful when he uses weapons to which he was evidently not accustomed, &c., &c.

Mr. Candler arose and said that he had certainly made use of the remark attributed to him, and would abide by it, if the gentleman from Robeson, (Mr. Sinclair,) had not offered an explanation of his motive in introducing the resolution. But certainly, if the gentleman disclaims any intention of making a personal attack upon his brother, he would willingly withdraw his offensive remark. While the gentleman had a perfect right to introduce any resolution concerning the public service he might see fit, yet he could not but think that the matter might have been broached in a more delicate manner.

Foster arose and said that the House well knew that the gentleman from Robeson, (Mr. Sinclair,) wished to prolong the session in order that his *per diem* should continue. The gentlemen's conduct, from the commencement of the session, showed plainly a disposition on his part, to talk against time. He voted against all propositions of adjournment and daily consumed the time of the House in Buncombe speeches. Mr. Abbott had charged him with having sent his baggage over to the Conservatives, but he thought that party would not receive it. Mr. S. was out in the wet. The gentleman's political position was now a very sore question with him.

Mr. Sinclair said that, as it was regarded unparliamentary to give the lie direct, he would merely say that the statements of the gentleman *had polar diversity of inclination from the truth.* He further stated that whatever might be his political position, his baggage would, when found, be found to be a *trunk with checks!* And he did not believe that the gentleman from Bladen could say as much.

Foster replied that *he* had trunks, and checks for them, and other things besides, but he was more happy to say, that there was one thing he did not have: that is, the reputation of having gone to New York, and bought one day a bill of goods, lying in the Tombs on the next, and preaching on the day after.

Downing called them to order, whereupon the Speaker ordered that peace should be kept between the gentlemen.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the passage of the resolution in favor of H. B. Guthrie, late Sheriff of Orange.

Another message from the same body asking the concurrence of the House in the Senate bill, providing that hereafter Trustees for the University shall reside in the counties from which they are appointed.—Placed on the Calendar.

By Hayes (negro): A bill to amend the 52d Chapter of the Revised Code. Lies over.

CALENDAR.

The bill extending the time for settling for taxes was taken up, and failed to pass its various readings.

Mr. Sinclair's bill regulating taxes in incorporated towns was not reached. After some discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The bill concerning stock owned by certain counties in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, was next taken up, when, on motion of Ingram, it was made the special order for Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

The bill to enable incoming Sheriffs to sell under levies made by former Sheriffs was next considered, and after some debate its further consideration was postponed until Wednesday next.

The bill to incorporate the Union Joint Stock Banking Company was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Sinclair, ordered to be printed.

The Chair announced as the special order for the hour, the bill in relation to the powers and duties of Clerks of Superior Courts. With slight amendments the bill passed its second reading.

By Foster: A bill in regard to the fees of Justices of the Peace. Referred to the committee on Salaries and Fees.

By Harris, of Wake (negro): A bill to incorporate the North Carolina Iron, Steel and Rail Company. Being informed that it was a private bill, and required that notice should be given before it could be introduced, Jim withdrew the bill, giving notice of his intention of introducing it again.

On motion of Mr. Ferebee, the House took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 27, 1868.

Mr. Bowman introduced a bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money. [The bill authorizes the Tresurer to borrow such sum of money as, in his judgment, may be deemed necessary to defray the expenses of the government of the State, at such rate of interest as he may deen proper; *provided* such sum shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.]

Mr. Bowman said he introduced the bill at the request of the Treasurer, and, unless he received the authority to borrow money, he (the Treasurer) would not be able to pay members their mileage and *per diem.*

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules and adopt.

The Speaker called his attention to the provision of the Constitution, that requires that no law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State, without its being read on three several days.

After some little discussion, Mr. Bowman withdrew the motion to uspend the rules, and the bill lies over.

Mr. Bowman called up the Senate bill in regard to marriage licenses.

[The bill provides that the Register of Deeds shall issue licenses under the same rules and regulations as the former Clerks of the County Courts.]

Mr. Bowman moved to amend by allowing Clerks of Townships to issue license.

After some debate, the amendment was lost.

After being slightly amended by Mr. Sinclair, the bill passed its final reading.

On motion of Ames, the House adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 28, 1868.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Love: A bill repealing an ordinance of the Convention, appointing a Commission to examine into the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

By Mr. Robbins: A bill to require replevy bonds in attachment cases.

By Mr. Respass: A bill to define the boundaries of land granted by the State.

By Mr. Sweet: A resolution in relation to filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hall, Senator from the Sixteenth District, and requesting the Governor to issue a writ of election to fill the same.

By Mr. Love: A resolution instructing the Treasurer to furnish to this body a statement of the expenses incurred by the late Constitutional Convention.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The petition of John W. Stevens, setting forth that he was legally elected to the Senate, and contesting the same with the Hon. Bedford Brown who holds the certificate of election, came up.

The petitioner states that the following named persons would have voted for him, but were prevented from doing so illegally, viz: William Johnson, Daniel Jones, at Yanceyville; and J. Lawson, John Holderness, Henry Mebane, Clifford Henderson, Felix Gunn, and several others that he can not mention now, who reside in the county of Caswell; and the following named persons who voted for Mr. Brown and voted illegally, viz: J. C. Pinnix, Buie Henderson, Thos. D. Johnson, Henry Badgett, William Lee, J. C. Griffith, C. A. Donnahue, J. D. Long, A. A. Mitchell, and Thos. Slade.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The bill to extend the Chatham Railroad was recommitted to the Committee on Internal Improvements. Subsequently, the Committee reported the bill back with an amendment, and on motion, it was made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

ON CALENDAR.

Bill regulating the hours of labor: This bill fixes 10 hours as a legal days work. It was referred to the Committeee on Agriculture, &c.

Bill in relation to usury: After some debate, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Bill in relation to the Salisbury Cemetery Association; referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Bill to provide for a Hydrographic survey of the State; referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Bill for the relief of the Sheriffs and the people; referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to exert their influence to secure an appropriation to improve the bar of the Cape Fear River; adopted.

Bill authorizing Medical Colleges in this State to dissect dead bodies; passed its second reading.

Resolution requesting the Treasurer to report, without delay, what sum or sums of money have been paid by him to defray the expenses of the Republican 4th July celebration in this city—to whom and by what authority.

On motion of Mr. Blythe it was amended so as to include all monies paid out for any party, and what party, and if any public property has been used to advance the interest of any party, and what party, for the last twelve months; and the resolution passed.

Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to negotiate a loan not exceeding $100,000 to supply a present deficiency.

Mr. Robbins thought this resolution, if adopted, would create an unnecessary expense, and thought the money could be raised without it; and offered a substitute, instructing the Judiciary committee to report a bill instructing the new Sheriffs to deposit at once all monies which have been turned over to them by the old Sheriffs in the Treasury.

The amendment was lost, and the original resolution passed.

Resolution authorizing the printing of two thousand copies of all the laws passed by the General Assembly relating to county offices, &c., passed.

A message was received from the House, transmitting "A bill to amend an act providing for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the Constitution of the State."

On motion of Mr. Sweet the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

TUESDAY, July 28, 1868.

Mr. Sinclair rose to make a personal explanation. He said that, on yesterday, out of respect to the body, and out of respect to the Speaker when his gavel fell, calling the member from Bladen (Foster) to order, he did not then reply, and he regretted to be compelled to refer to the same matter this morning.

[Mr. S. here read the extract from the Standard, containing the charge of his having bought a bill of goods in New York one day, lying in jail the next and preaching the next.]

He said he owed it to the dignity of his State, and the dignity of the body, to repel those charges with the indignation which they deserved. He did not suppose that these ancient halls had ever witnessed such a scene as occurred yesterday. There was a courtesy which one gentleman owes another, on the floor of this House, which the member from Bladen seems to have forgotten. Through all of the discussion yesterday, he had been careful to avoid personalities, as the whole House could testify. He would always strive so to conduct himself that the Speaker's gavel should never come down calling *him* to order.—The allegations of the member from Bladen, being totally untrue, they are an insult to the county which he (Mr. S.) had the honor to represent. His constituents were supposed to know more of his antecedents than the member from Bladen, and it was an insult to their intelligence and sense of propriety to send him to the House, if the allegation made by that member contained the least truth. He had only to say that he had never bought a bill of goods in New York in his life. He was 41 years of age, and the good Lord had thus far prevented him from the commission of any crime calling for incarceration. He had never seen the interior of a jail. The only time he ever was abridged of his liberty was in 1863, when he imprudently gave utterance to what he believed would be the result of the war. Some few, who were in bomb-proofs at home, complained to the government at Richmond that he was giving utterance to incendiary sentiments, and that he was a dangerous person. Whereupon, Gen. Whiting, then in command at Wilmington, had him arrested; but that gallant gentleman declined to incarcerate him, and received his parole, that he would not attempt an escape. Now this all happened, when some that he wot of, were doing a large business in *silver spoons.* He never preached within a hundred miles of New York city.

Mr. Sinclair concluded by thanking the gentleman from Buncombe (Mr. Candler) for his courtesy in withdrawing his offensive remarks, the day previous. It was what he expected of a *Carolina gentleman.*

Foster asked for three hours time to prove his charges.

Mr. Sinclair moved that the time be granted.

Downing objected to any further discussion of the matter.

Mr. Sinclair demanded it as a matter of justice to himself and constituents that Foster be made to produce the proof.

Foster said, in order that the House might not be detained from its legitimate duties, he declined taking any further steps in the matter.

Hinnant, from the committee on Enrolment, reported the resolution in regard to regulating the Common School system, as properly enrolled.

By Gilbert: A resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to report a bill applying the provisions of the Homestead alike to all debts, whether old or new. Lies over.

By the same: A resolution instructing the committee on Penal Institutions to prepare a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution in regard to widows and orphans. Lies over.

By McCanless: A resolution in regard to the registration of votes before the Presidential election. Read by title only and ordered upon the calendar.

Stilley introduced a bill prepared by the Code Commissioners, giving to the county Commissioners power to draw juries.

[According to the provisions of this bill, a juror must have paid tax the year previous and be of a good moral character.

On motion of Stilley, the rules were suspended, and the bill put on its second reading.

Mr. Davis, of Carteret moved to amend by requiring that the tax paid by the juror should be a tax upon real estate.

Justice, of Rutherford, said that he had hoped that they had heard the last of rocks, stones and sand being a qualification to serve on a jury or to hold office.

Morris and Leary, negroes, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Argo argued at some length in support of the amendment, showing that sitting in a jury box was not a political privilege, but a duty, and a very onerous one, sometimes.

The amendment was put to a vote and lost.

Stevens moved to strike out the words, "have paid tax for the preceding year," but subsequently withdrew his amendment, in order to offer it at another place.

Mr. Bowman offered a proviso, to come in at the close of the 1st Section, which provides when the title to real estate is called into question, a landed qualification for a juror should be required. He argued at length in support of his amendment.

Morris and Hayes (negroes) opposed the amendment.

Mr. Sinclair favored it.

Dixon thought the section, as originally reported, to be well conceived, and would oppose all amendments, in order that the bill might speedily pass.

After a good deal of discussion, the proviso was withdrawn.

Foster moved to add, at the end of section 1, the words "and of sufficient intelligence."

Mr. Sinclair moved to refer the bill, with all amendments, to the Judiciary committee.

Messrs. Bowman and Stilley favored the reference.

Sweat (negro) opposed the reference, and twitted Harris, of Wake, (negro) with having made money largely in the late campaign.

Mr. Sinclair called the previous question. The call was sustained and the motion to refer was put to a vote and adopted.

Stilley offered the Code of Civil Procedure, drawn up by the Code Commissioners, and moved its reference to the committee on the Judiciary. It was so referred.

Foster presented a memorial from some of the merchants of Wilmington, praying an abolition of the tax on purchases and sales. Referred.

By Stilley: A bill in reference to the registration of voters. Referred.

By Foster: A bill in reference to the inspection of guano. Lies over.

By Leary (negro): A bill in reference to fishing in the Cape Fear River. Referred.

By Stilley: A bill prepared by the Code Commissioners in regard to the government of counties. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money was taken up and passed its second reading.

Mr. Pou moved to limit the rate of interest to 8 per cent. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rule requiring afternoon session was abolished.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the House then adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smith.

The following bills were reported from committee recommending their passage, to-wit:

The Code of Civil Procedure;

Bill in relation to legal process;

Bill to regulate the execution of capital offences;

Bill concerning the government of Courts;

Bill to limit liabilities of Sheriffs;

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the French Broad Railroad Company.

The following bills were reported from the Judiciary committee, and they were discharged from their further consideration, to-wit:

Resolution in relation to the late Clerks of the several Courts.

Bill to attach the County of Catawba to the 10th Judicial District.

Bill to prevent the distillation of wheat and corn.

Bill in relation to a uniform valuation of land.

Bill in relation to the records of the late Courts of Equity.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Blythe: A bill to punish conspiracy, insurrection, rebellion, &c. Referred to special committee of three, viz: Messrs. Blythe, Shoffner and Mason.

By Mr. Love: A bill to prevent the obstruction of the free passage of fish up the Valley River in Cherokee county. Referred to a select committee of five, viz: Messrs. Love, Blythe, Eaves, Moore, of Yancey, and Smith.

By Mr. Brogden: A bill to provide for the funding of the matured interest of the public debt.

By Mr. Rich: A bill to amend an ordinance to aid the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company.

By Mr. Wynne: A bill regulating the selling of land under execution, &c.

By Mr. Sweet: A bill providing for the filling of vacancies that may occur in the General Assembly.

By Mr. Respass: A bill to vacate certain lands to the State. [This bill provides that for failing to pay tax on land for two years in succession, the land shall be forfeited to the State.

By Mr. Jones: A bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mutual Home Insurance Company. Referred to the committee on Finance.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to extend the Chatham Railroad, on its third reading.

Mr. Sweet offered the following amendment, as the second section, to-wit: "The Chatham Railroad Company shall not expend any money on that portion of its line South of its intersection with the Western Railroad, except for the survey and location of the same, until that portion of its line between its junction with the North Carolina Railroad and its intersection with the Western Railroad is completed and in operation, with sufficient rolling stock and suitable depots, freight engines, machine shops and buildings, nor until the obligation expressed in the proviso in section one of this act shall have been complied with;"

Which was adopted and the bill passed its third reading by the following vote:—Ayes 41, nays none, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to negotiate a loan not exceeding $100,000; and the resolution passed its second reading—Messrs. Barnes and Robbins voting in the negative. This resolution had been sent to the House, under the impression that it required only one reading, and the resolution was returned by reques of the Senate,

ON CALENDAR.

Bill to make Bank bills a set off, passed its second reading.

Bill to repeal an ordinance appointing Commissioners to investigate the accounts and affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company passed it second reading.

Bill requiring replevy bonds in attachment cases, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill defining the boundaries of land granted by the State, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to furnish a statement of the expenses incurred by the late Constitutional Convention, and to itemize said statement.

Mr. Moore of Carteret, moved to lay it on the table, which was rejected.

Mr. Etheridge moved it be referred to the committee on Finance. Lost.

Mr. Cook moved to include the expenses of the Convention of 1865–'66. Agreed to.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by including "what disposition has been made of the Common School Fund." Agreed to.

Mr. Forkner moved the further consideration of the matter be postponed until the next session of the General Assembly. Withdrawn.

Mr. Eaves moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, was in favor of voting the whole thing down, and moved the whole matter be postponed until the 2d Tuesday in November. Lost.

Mr. Etheridge moved to amend by instructing the Treasurer to furnish a statement of what disposition has been made of the $100,000, since the adjournment of the late Convention up to the time of the instalment of the present Treasurer.—(What $100,000?)—Agreed to.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution as amended, it was passed by a unanimous vote.

Some time was consumed in discussing the above resolution and the various amendments.

Mr. Love urged the adoption of his resolution, that the people might know what was done with their money. He objected to its being encumbered with so many amendments, evidently intended to stifle it. He ably urged the propriety of embodying these amendments in separate resolutions, and promised to vote for all of them, if so presented.

Mr. Robbins also appealed to those who presented the amendments, to present them in separate resolutions, and pledged himself to vote in favor of them. They were not entirely germane to the original resolution. Some gentlemen had said the object was to offset the enquiry into the acts of the late Constitutional Convention, by bringing forward other matters. It was an *honest confession,* to admit that the acts of the late Convention needed offsetting! But he would inform the gentlemen that the Conservative party was not responsible for the Convention of 1865–'6. The *present* Governor of N. C., called it the Hon. President of this Senate sat in it as a member; and many other leading Radicals participated. And the white voters of this State (now the Conservatives) voted down its work! He wanted the country to take notice that the manifest purpose of these numerous amendments was to prevent the Treasurer's Report from being received this session. The evident anxiety of the Radicals here to kill off the resolution, by overloading it with cumbrous amendments, awakened suspicion in his mind that he had not before entertained, that the course of the late Convention in regard to the expenditures of money would not bear investigation.

Various Senators participated in the debate—among others Messrs. Wynne, Cook, Welker, Shoffner, Galloway, (negro,) Lassiter, Rich, Sweet and Etheridge.

The remarks of Mr. Wynne were forcible and to the point. He insisted that the Radicals owed it to themselves not to allow the impression to go forth to the country that they feared investigation. He confessed that the uneasiness manifested by some Senators here, who were members of the Convention, awakened in his own mind the same suspicions expressed by the Senator from Rowan. He hoped the amendments would be withdrawn and introduced separately.

Mr. Love came on more than once, with exceedingly pithy, pointed and telling remarks, cutting the Radicals to the quick, and insisting that they face the music and not kill off the resolution by dodges and subterfuges.

After the adoption of the resolution, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868.

The House was called to order at the usual time.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of the Baptist Church of the City.

Foster rose to a question of privilege, in reference to the report, in the Sentinel, of Mr. Sinclair's allusion to the *silver spoon* business. Foster said that the charge might possibly be made against Gen. Butler with truth, but could not be applied to him. He went on to say that all of this discussion arose from an amendment he offered to Mr. Sinclair's bill authorizing the Medical College in Robeson County to dissect bodies &c., and in conclusion, twitted Mr. Sinclair for his solicitude, when the marriage license bill was debated for the protection of parents who had unmarried daughters. He charged Mr. S. with having, with exceeding suavity and blandishments, entrapped the affections and eloped with the belle of Robeson County.

Mr. Sinclair said it would be unparliamentary to call the member a liar, but nevertheless the assertion that he *was a liar* was true, and he did not think his marital relations were matters to be discussed in this House. The member from Bladen, (Foster,) who wished to incorporate in the bill a provision for embalming bodies, was greatly interested in that business, for, in the pursuit of that occupation at Wilmington, just after the war, he received an order from a Northern gentleman to disinter his son who had died, in that place, from the effects of the amputation of his left leg. Foster, being unable to find the identical body, and disliking to lose his profit, selected a body and cut off one of his legs. When the body reached home, lo and behold! it was found out that the right leg had been cut off by mistake. The gentleman, of course, discovered the fraud, returned the body, and the carpet-bag resurrectionist was left minus his commission.

Justice, of Rutherford, moved to have an afternoon session, in order that certain gentlemen could have ample time to speak to questions of privilege.

Mr. Sinclair seconded the motion, but the matter was dropped here.

Seymour, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill empowering County Commissioners to select jurors, and recommended its passage, with the following amendment: After the words "moral character," insert the words "and of sufficient intelligence."

The amendment, as recommended, was adopted.

Stevens moved to recommit the bill.—Lost.

After some further debate, the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the bill was read for the third time by its title.

Mr. Moore offered the following proviso to the close of Section 1: "*Provided,* that no practising physician or regular minister of the gospel."

Mr. Bowman moved to include in the exemption "keepers of public mills."

Estes moved to include all regular licensed pilots.

The amendment, as amended, prevailed, and the bill passed its final reading.

By Mr. Shaver: A resolution that the *per diem* of the Clerks be $2 in excess of that of the members. Lies over.

Leary, (negro,) presented a petition from Wilson Carey, (negro,) of Caswell, setting forth that he had been duly elected to a seat in this Legislature, which had been awarded, by Gen. Canby, to Mr. Long. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Hayes, (negro): A resolution to keep members from absenting themselves without leave.

A message was received from the "Governor" transmitting a communication from Gov. Worth in regard to the Executive Mansion. Read and referred.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow the sum of $100,000.

On motion, the resolution was taken up and passed its third reading, with eight dissenting voices.

Williamson (negro) moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill relating to Jurors was passed.

Mr. Bowman moved to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, the motion to table prevailed by a vote of yeas 74, nays 15.

Leary (negro) moved to take up the bill relating to prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days.

Mr. Bowman moved to amend by adding "and the days of the Superior Court."

This created a good deal of discussion, and, pending its consideration, the Speaker announced that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the special order, viz: The bill entitled "An act providing for a State police."

Mr. Gatlin moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow morning 10½ o'clock.

Estes (of Maine) moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

Mr. Barnett moved to amend the first section, so as, instead of allowing the Governor to appoint a police force in each county to empower the County Commissioners to call out a sufficient number of militia when actually *necessary.*

On the passage of the amendment, Estes called the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, and the roll being called, resulted yeas 32, nays 59.

Mr. Sinclair moved to strike out in the same section, the words "organize and equip." Mr. S. called for the yeas and nays, but the call was refused.

Vest said that *loyal* men were in great danger, and that it was the duty of this body to pass some such bill for their protection. The Ku Klux Klan was no myth. It was a powerful organization, ready now, with open jaws, to swallow, at one gulp, the present negro-carpet-bag State government. He felt shaky in his old slippers, and when he calmly thought over the dangers with which the "trooly loil" men were constantly surrounded, it caused "each particular hair of his knotted and combined locks to stand on end, like the quills upon the fretful porcupine." Overcome by the feelings orignated by the strong prognostication of evil, which his prophetic soul caused to loom up before him, he sunk with gloomy grandeur into his seat.

Mr. Seymour wanted to know if the member from Robeson (Sinclair) belonged to the Ku Klux.

Mr. Sinclair said he hurled back the insinuation with the contempt it deserved into the teeth of the member from Craven, and stated that he (Sinclair) belonged to the same mid-night association that he (Seymour) did, (Union League.)

Old Major Downing being awakened by some friend, got up yawning, and having gone through the necessary preliminaries of rubbing his eyes and scratching his head, proceeded with a gravity, which Handy Lockett might envy, to discuss sagely the merits of the bill. He said he had maturely considered it, and the result of his lucubrations was that the "trooly loil" must be protected, and therefore, he intended to vote for the bill in its present shape, as it only provided for the use of this police when it should be actually necessary.

Mr. Sinclair wanted to know if he (the old Major) would be willing to insert a provision in the bill, expressly declaring that.

The old Major tried hard to evade the question, but on being pressed, had to say that he would not, saying that such a provision was *unnecessary.*

Ashworth, (the seedy-looking from Randolph,) moved the previous question.

Mr. Durham moved to lay the motion on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the roll being called, resulted in the motion being lost.

Ashworth then said he would withdraw the call for a short time, with the privilege of renewing whenever he should think proper.

Mr. Hodnett said that he most solemnly protested in the name of the people of North Carolina, against the passage of this bill. It contained a grave charge of disloyalty against the people. It charged upon the people of the State an intention of committing treason against the government. Now they, the Conservatives on this floor, demand time fully and freely to discuss this measure. They would refute every charge in every particular. The whole thing was gotten up to create political capital. It was a miserable party measure to intimidate the people in the next election, and as such, he branded all the assertions set forth in it as infamously false. It was proverbial that the people of this State have ever been a law-loving and law-abiding people, and the declaration contained in this bill was a most foul slander upon the virtue, integrity and intelligence of her citizens.

After some further debate the House, on motion, adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

An old woman, who lives in princely style in Paris, has made her fortune by advertising for pretty little girls, whom she educates for the ballat, and of whose salaries she afterwards receives fifteen per cent.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Good Advice.

WADE HAMPTON, who is now canvassing South Carolina for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, gave utterance in a recent speech to sentiments so much in keeping with what we have frequently urged upon our people that we quote the more pertinent sentences as high endorsement. He said:

"Try to convince the negro that we are his real friends; but if he will not be convinced, and is still joined to his idols, convince him at least that he must look to those idols, whom he serves as his gods, to feed and clothe him. Agree among yourselves, and act firmly upon the agreement, that you will not employ any one who votes the Radical ticket."

Whatever may be the future fate of the present illegal governments erected by the bayonets in the South, beyond doubt the vote of the State will be cast as at present constituted, and their validity will be acknowledged by the present Senate, which has the counting of them. It is, therefore, the course of wisdom for the Democratic party to secure the colored vote by every honorable means in its power. Let us show them by facts and figures, that it is to their interest and for the welfare of the State and the country for them to unite with their old friends in this canvass.—Failing in this, let us refuse to support those who vote to place in power a class of politicians who do their utmost to rob us of our property; who use the power conferred upon them by our own tenants and employes to paralyze our industry and destroy our prosperity; whose continuation in office must inevitably end in a common ruin.

If we will act in unison and with firmness, our deliverance from carpet-bag dictation and misrule is accomplished. Let us use with discretion the vast power this fact gives us, and we can laugh to scorn the impudence and malignity of these strangers. Our deliverance is within our reach. Let us act promptly, and all will be well.

Beginning of the Contest—Fall Elections.

Yesterday, Kentucky, the first of the eleven States which hold elections previous to the Presidential election, voted for Governor. The Democratic candidate, Lieut. Gov. STEVENSON, had no regular opponent, and for this reason we fear there has not been such a general turnout of the voters had there been an exciting canvass. The vote, we have no doubt, will be sufficiently large to show the determination of the noble people of that State to vote down Radicalism in November. As the pioneer contest in the year's general campaign, it possesses an interest which we hope will not be lost by the lukewarmness of the people. Let Kentucky lead off with a full vote against the party of Revolution and the encouraging effect will be felt throughout the Union.

This election in Kentucky will be followed by the Tennessee election on the 13th instant. The disfranchisement of a majority of the white citizens of that State and the enfranchisement of all the negroes, renders the contest in that State devoid of interest. There will doubtless be shown, even among the small number of whites permitted to vote, a very strong reaction against Radicalism.

The election in Vermont, on the first of September, will likewise be without interest, as that State is hopelessly joined to its idols. The great political storm which has broken over Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, has not broken down the walls of sectional animosity and hatred which surround Vermont.

On the eighth of September, California passes judgment upon the great questions now dividing the political parties of the country. Although the Radicals will exert their utmost efforts to regain their lost ascendency and demonstrate that GRANT's name has given them strength in the Golden State, California will confirm her withering rebuke of these Revolutionists and send words of cheer to every patriot throughout the country.

In Maine, which votes on the fourteenth of September, is really the first election in which there is much interest centered, and the result of which will have much significance. At the election last September the Radical majority of nearly thirty thousand was cut down to about ten thousand. They will endeavor to check the reaction and increase their majorities to something like the old figures. The Democrats are working with vigor and not without hope. The result in Maine will be significant of the popularity of the Presidential candidates in New England, and will be looked to with much anxiety.

Nebraska votes on the sixth of October, and will be followed on the 13th instant by Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. The result in these States will practically decide the Presidential contest. If the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio vote together, it decides the election—if they divide, there will be much doubt as to the result in November.

From all quarters the skies look bright. We have great hope in the success of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Democratic Organization in Brunswick.

The banner Democratic Club of Brunswick county was formed at Union Church Grove, North West District, on Saturday last. L. W. Hilburn was chosen President, and Jordan Wollard, James Jones and Rev. Jno. P. Lennon, Vice-Presidents; D. S. Cowan, Corresponding Secretary; R. P. Lennon, Recording Secretary, and Asa Huffaro, Treasurer.

The prospects of the Club are very flattering, and its success and active operation seem well assured.

We learn that two more Clubs are to be formed in the same district—one at North West precinct and the other at Black Rock Academy. Push on the work, and success is certain!

Contemptible Conduct—North Carolina Railroad.

The committee appointed by the Democratic Club of Wilmington to make arrangements to procure a train to transport delegates from this city to Raleigh, called upon the authorities of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to charter a train. Application was made by them to the officers of the North Carolina Railroad. A reply was received from Mr. Johnson, Superintendent of the North Carolina Railroad, who answered promptly that the train would be allowed to pass over their road and the price would be one-third of the amount charged by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Subsequently a dispatch, stating that Mr. Smith, the hunter of Confederate deserters with dogs, who "writes himself" President of that road, declined to permit any train from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to pass over that road, and that delegates to the Democratic Convention would be *charged full fare both ways*. This is in keeping with Holden and his contemptible tools, and is in accordance with the malignity with which scalawags and carpet-baggers desire to conduct the campaign.

We hope the Democratic Club will not be deterred in their contemplated excursion, but will negotiate with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and go by Weldon. We invite their attention to this proposition.

Duplin Against Nash.

A correspondent furnishes us an account of a large and enthusiastic meeting held at Whitaker's Mill, in Nash county, on the 1st of August, to ratify the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and to take steps to form two Democratic Clubs, one of white and one of colored voters. The best feeling and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Col. THOMAS S. KENAN, of Duplin county, who, with his beautiful and accomplished bride, was on a visit to Nash, was called on for a speech, and responded in an able, eloquent and appropriate manner. He paid a handsome compliment to the people of Nash county for their patriotic conduct in the last election; but said that Duplin, too, had acted her part well and nobly, and he challenged Nash to equal the majority that his county would roll up for SEYMOUR and BLAIR at the November election; whereupon Capt. SAM'L T. WILLIAMS, of Granville, who also addressed the meeting, accepted the challenge on the part of Nash amidst the cheers of the audience.

Old Nash seems to be fully aroused, and is determined to do her whole duty in the Presidential election. If our friends in Duplin do not look well to their laurels, Nash will bear off the palm of victory.

Deserting Grant.

From all parts of the country we see the names of leading men, some of whom are Radical politicians, renouncing their former political faith and declaring for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Especially is this the case in the Northwest. Every day adds to the list.

The Israelites are meeting in large bodies all over the North and declaring against him *en masse*. It seems now that other portions of the Christian and enlightened society oppose his election. A writer in the *Church Union* speaks of GRANT as follows:

"General Grant *is not a fit man for a Christian to support.* * * Here now is this speechless sphynx, enveloped in a cloud of tobacco smoke—a silent, stubborn man of the world. Suppose he takes it into his head to convert his four years' grant of power into a life lease, or any other whim. He has the army at his command, and *every evil influence, too, in the land will support him.* We do not say this will be; but is it proper for Christian men to give over the executive power of this nation into such hands?"

From a Radical German source we are able to copy an equally savage assault upon the Radical candidate. A German paper called *The Future*, published at Indianapolis, is the organ of a large body of that nationality who have heretofore acted with the Radical party. This paper now styles Grant a "smoking, whiskey-supping, know-nothingistic shoulder-strap wearer," and proceeds, under four separate headings, to explain why it cannot give the "no-policy" candidate its support.

Two of these reasons are expressed as follows:

"3. We will not vote for Grant, because the Chicago platform is not a forward, but a retrogade step. We will here only call attention to that plank which declares that negro suffrage must be carried out in the South, but not in the North.—*By this scurrilous pusillanism it is sought to inveigle Conservative votes; but this delusion will soon be dispelled. Whoever is opposed to negro suffrage in the North will wish to see the South exempt from the same blessing.*

"4. We will not vote for Grant, because, by the result of the recent impeachment trial the powers of the President have been enlarged; that *to place them in the hands of an ambitious soldier, in case of a revolution or foreign war, may prove the destruction of the Republic. Silent, ambitious Grant is best adapted to carry out treasonable designs, more so than a Democratic President from the civil ranks.* Democrats cannot make matters worse than they are now. Let them exert themselves to this end; it will bring the public sooner to its sober sense."

This constant loss of adherents in every direction is proving fatal to the Radical party. Appointed defeat by these constant losses stares the Radicals in the face. It cannot avoid that result, which is approaching surely, and is not afar off.

"Us Carpet-Baggers."

We sometimes find the sentiments of distinguished gentlemen agreeing with us so exactly in regard to that disreputable class of individuals whom Deweese very properly calls "us carpet-baggers," that we like to produce them. That noble patriot and statesman, Hon. G. H. PENDLETON, in addressing an immense mass meeting at Lafayette, Indiana, recently, brought forth the hearty cheers of the thousands there collected by his forcible and truthful reference to this class of adventurers. Speaking of the Constitutions forced upon the Southern States by military despotism and maintained by the strong arm of Federal power, as anti-republican and not in compliance with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, but based upon, and organized for, the purpose of carrying out the single idea that the native resident white population of these States is to be disfranchised, and that they are built upon the enfranchisement of the negro, and, adds the Speaker, "that "meaner than the meanest thing that "crawls on God's foot-stool, that reptile "that had no ancestor in Noah's time, to "be put into the ark, that thing that it "reserved for the slime and the filth of this "revolution to produce—I mean the carpet-baggers of the South."

Now, if we had uttered such sentiments and our people had applauded them, we would be met by the charge of disloyalty and prejudice against the men who had "fought for the flag." But uttered by Ohio's favorite statesman, and "applauded to the very echo" by the loyal masses of Indiana, we suppose we may enjoy, and our readers may laugh, without having the JOURNAL threatened by Abbott and Estes of a withdrawal of their patronage, or have our people visited by the vengeance of Holden and his "loyal" militia. We will venture to say, however, not having the fear of these potent gentry before our eyes, that Mr. PENDLETON has drawn a fine sight upon these fellows, and we are half tempted to believe he had been taking notes from personal observations and had included Wilmington in his travels.

By the way, we notice that one of the first visible fruits of the Democratic victory in Mississippi is the beginning of the exodus of "us carpet baggers" from that State. We clip the following from the proceedings of a Radical meeting recently held in Washington:

"Mr. Railsback, of *Mississippi*, said he had been a candidate for Congress in Mississippi. He, for one, would not go back to Mississippi, but *would return to Indiana where he originally came from.* He knew he was a carpet-bagger, and was not ashamed to own it. He thought Mississippi was not a very desirable place to live in anyhow, as the Democrats there were thoroughly organized, and worked like beavers."

What greater inducement could we hold out to the people of North Carolina, and especially to those of New Hanover county, as a reward for them to "organize thoroughly and work like beavers," than the glorious result with which similar efforts on the part of the people of Mississippi have been crowned. In the name of an honorable past and a prosperous future, if we can rid North Carolina of these political vampires by organization and work, let us consecrate our time and talents for a "consummation so devoutly to be wished." Our noble State demands protection—her good name, nay, her very life, depends upon our ability to rescue her from these pestiferous gad-flies. Let us "organize and work like beavers," and future generations will rise up and call us blessed.

The Police Bill.

The Legislature is still hammering away at the Police Bill, with little real progress so far. It seems that prudence and wisdom on the one side oppose its passage, while Holden, Pool and Abbott, representing the wishes of a revolutionary party, urge its adoption. True to its fiendish instincts and vindictive asperations, we are prepared to see peace and prosperity sacrificed in the vain hopes of continuing party ascendency. The leaders believe they have nothing to lose and much to gain by strife and discord, and the good of the State and the welfare of the people are as nothing compared to their personal advancement. Thrown on the surface by a storm which has stirred up the filth and rottenness of the body politic, by continued commotion and agitation alone can these sediments be prevented from sinking to the bottom from the weight of their own corruption.

The Legislature of North Carolina knows as well as we do that the arming of one portion of our population against the other, in ordinary times, would be fraught with many dangers; but now, on the eve of an exciting political contest, when much bad blood has already been stirred up, and the prejudices of races and the animosities of different classes of men most terribly and fearfully aroused, we honestly believe that such action will be attended with trouble if not with bloodshed. To place arms in the hands of one political party to the exclusion of the other, for the bill means nothing else, is the very acme of folly and madness. If the State arms one party, private enterprise and *personal safety* will arm the other—preparation will be met with preparation and force with force. If the Legislature places arms in the hands of Radical Clubs and Loyal Leagues, the people will arm Democratic Clubs, and our population, instead of cultivating peaceful relations with each other, will be divided into hostile and armed bodies. Every house will be converted into an arsenal and every association into a military camp.

Against such a condition of things we earnestly protest. In the name of peace, which our people crave; in behalf of good government, which we so much need, we ask that the Legislature shall not inaugurate war in North Carolina merely to secure her electoral vote for GRANT and COLFAX. We ask these men who are urging this warfare on, to have a care that they do not fall victims to their own temerity. The happiness and prosperity of a great people; the history of a noble State, must not and will not be sacrificed to secure the aggrandizement of a few corrupt and dishonorable men.

The people of North Carolina are ready to render a cheerful obedience to every law—they will submit, and have submitted, to much injustice, when accomplished through the forms of law, but human nature here is like human nature everywhere in recognizing self-protection as its first law. And men who act upon the supposition that our people will not protect themselves against tyranny and oppression, have read their history to little purpose. Those who, in the name of peace, arm one portion of the people, and that portion, too, which is most ignorant, most vicious, with little interest in the welfare or the good government of the State, and easily led by their prejudices into acts of violence, are violating their obligations to God and man, and promoting discord and exciting bloodshed, which they must know will follow their action. We sincerely trust that these warlike measures will not be perfected. They cannot be resisted without strife, and they cannot be submitted to without even greater dangers. We say to our Legislature as Mr. BOYDEN said to Congress: We are alarmed at the condition of the country. It is proposed now to send arms to North Carolina, that the people may use them against each other. Great God! We cannot afford to fight each other. Keep away your arms; do nothing to irritate our people, but do everything in your power to assuage and heal the excitement.

We want no arms. We warn the Legislature that if arms are brought here we will be ruined. We cannot live here. If we need anything in the way of arms, in God's name send an army of the United States; but do not arm neighbor against neighbor. There never was a more mischievous measure than this proposition to arm one class of our people against another.

Judge O. P. Meares

Having doffed the judicial ermine, which he has worn with much credit to himself and benefit to the community, Judge MEARES, with that earnestness and ability which formerly gave him rank among the most popular and influential political leaders of this section, has entered into the Presidential canvass. His speech on Tuesday evening before the County Convention was forcible and eloquent, and his advice, both to whites and blacks, comprehensive and practical. The enthusiasm which his appearance before the citizens of New Hanover, after an absence from the political contests for seven years, excited, and the applause which his remarks occasioned, manifested that he has a firm hold on the affections of the people. It would be unnecessary for us to repeat the points he made, for his advice sunk deep into the hearts of his hearers, and we are satisfied that while our citizens will do nothing to promote strife and discord, but will submit to much to insure peace, yet there are acts of tyranny which seem in preparation which will most certainly be resisted.—Judge MEARES referred to these matters with prudence and moderation, yet with boldness and firmness.

We hail with much pleasure the reappearance of this gentleman in the political arena, and congratulate the party upon the aid of his valuable services in this struggle.

Our Raleigh Correspondence.

We call attention again, with much pleasure, to our Raleigh letter. Sprightly, racy, brim-full of news, polished in diction, scathing in his reviews of Radical shortcomings, earnest and feeling in deploring the condition of North Carolina, and impressive and happy in sketching the humors of Radical legislation, DOT has rendered his name a household word with the patrons of the JOURNAL. His popularity is increasing in other quarters, and our contemporaries make frequent extracts from his letters or publish them in full for the benefit of their readers. The letter to-day will be found fully equal in vivacity and interest with any of its predecessors.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—Below we publish the list of Delegates from New Hanover to the State Democratic Convention, to meet in Raleigh on the 13th instant, appointed in the manner prescribed by the recent County Convention. Persons not named in this list are not excluded from the privilege of Delegates. In fact, all good Democrats who can attend, are requested to consider themselves as Delegates and act as such:

Federal Point—John T Biddle, G W Lamb, Jos T Burruss, Alex London, E T Daniel, Geo Ormsby.

Masonboro'—John J Beasley, Timothy S George, Chas Craig, Benj Farrow, Jr, Hosea L Horn, J Montgomery.

Middle Sound—David S Sanders, A F Newkirk, A J Grady, R H Grant, Abrahm Williamson, C C Morse.

Topsail Sound—C W Mc Clammy, J C Shepherd, R J Nixon, John Utley, Jesse W Westbrook, A Garrison.

Holly Shelter—Isaac James, Dani Shaw, W J Player, M S Rochelle, J K James, George T Cowan.

Rocky Point—J S Hines, Samuel Hand, D T Durham, W T Ennett, Jesse Bowden, R W Collins.

South Washington—J H Alderman, J D Powell, Benj Carroll, J E Rivinbark, John E Pigford, Newkirk Southerland.

Upper Black River—Owen Fennell, Sr, J B Seavey, John A Corbett, E G Ward, Chas S Kerr, Jas Murphy.

Lower Black River—James F Simpson, J R Hawes, G W Woodcock, F H Bell, C P Moore, R A Henry.

Caintuck—Wm A Lamb, J J Pridgeon, G W Corbett, J M Lewis, N R Croom, Jr, R W Pridgeon.

Long Creek—W H Thompson, John A Jones, D J Bordeaux, Archd B Rooks, Marcus B Herring, J A Harman.

Piney Woods—H S Everett, J S Boon, Thos J Malpass, Julius C Moore, David Mashburne, John Eakins, Jr.

Wilmington—1st Ward—Horace A Bagg, S D Wallace, J W Strouse, Philip Heinsberger, Jas B Huggins, Geo W Fox, Jas D Cumming, Samuel Howland, R F Eyden, Robert C Orrell, Martin Neiland, Robt S Radcliffe, J G Skipper, R B Wood, Jr, Wm M Harriss, Jno C Heyer, M M Katz, Thos Colville, Henry Schulken, John D Love, John Thornton, Sr, Chas H Ganzer, Jas F Post, D E Bunting.

2d Ward—John K Brown, Geo Bappler, J O Bowden, Geo Davis, R H Cowan, O P Meares, W E Freeman, R J Gill, Sol Haas, Jno J Hedrick, W H Murray, Henry Nutt, S W Vick, J A Willard, W B Flanner, F D Poisson, Mike Barry, R B Burnett, Roger Moore, Eduard Peschau, Benjamin P Pridgen, Wm E Mayo.

3d Ward—D G Worth, Alex Adrian, J E Gadsby, H C Cassidey, Watson Hall, Wm G Fowler, J J King, Lewis Klander, Isaac W King, Wilkes Morris, O G Parsley, Sr, Edward Story, Ephraim Wescott, John C Wood, Chas S Ellis, Graham Daves, F W Kerchner, B A Hallett, Theo Denike, John McLaurin.

4th Ward—J A Engelhard, J W Atkinson, Wm S Anderson, Nicholas Bremer, Henry Burkheimer, Saml Blossom, Wm H Bernard, A Carpenter, A D Cazaux, R C Dudley, H B Eilers, Walter Furlong, Wm E Davis, John Sholar, John C Koch, Thos C Lewis, Jos B Russell, John H Ruark, Jno H Savage, Harry Webb, Saml Northrop, Wm H Biddle, Owen Fennell, Jr, Samuel R Bunting.

THE COUNTY WORKHOUSE.—The Board of County Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, passed a resolution directing that Mr. R. B. Wood, Superintendent of the County Workhouse, be continued in the exercise of this office until further action of the Board.

The Iron-Clad Brigade.

Father Ryan, the talented Editor of the Banner of the South, thus refers to the men who forswear themselves for office. His language applies as well to those who were not southern soldiers, but gave "aid and comfort" otherwise, as it does to those who were. He says:

"Society in the south, before the war and after the war, is as "Hyperion to Satyr." We find men of high standing and honor denying to-day what they were to die by six years ago. Men trampling on a banner and trampling its sacred folds in filth, who, but recently, bore its staff far on high, with their crests illuminated and victory flashing from their eyes, now proclaiming by an oath for office and pelf, that the principles which that banner represented were a moral and political wrong, and that they regret the part they took in the late war—the brightest part of their past life.

"If these men who hold office under reconstructed and iron-clad oaths were honest when in the Confederate ranks, they are perjurers now. If they are honest now, whilst holding office, they were traitors while wearing the grey."

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Long, Senator from Davidson.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Osborne: A petition from certain citizens of Union county, composed of both of the political parties, including the names of all the recently elected county officers, (who are Republicans,) protesting against the passage of Mr. Welker's police bill. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. White: A petition from certain citizens of the counties of Perquimans and Chowan, who served in the Federal army, during the late war, asking from the General Assembly bounty of 160 acres of land, or its value. Referred to the Committe on Propositions and Grievances.

The following bills were reported favorably upon by committees, viz:

Bill to amend Sections 2, 6 and 8, Chapter 120, Revised Code.

Resolution relating to claims held by Messrs. C. W. D. Hutchings and P. F. Pescud, of this city, against the Insane Asylum—the whole amount nearly $1,800.

Bill to incorporate the Salisbury Cemetery Association.

Bill authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to procure an office, at an expense not exceeding thirty dollars per month.

On motion of Mr. Sweet, this bill passed its third reading, under a suspension of the rules; when, on motion of Mr. Love, the vote was reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr. Robbins, its further consideration was postponed until the fourth Monday in November next.

[This bill caused some debate, which we have not space to notice.]

Bill for the relief of Sheriffs and the people.

Bill for the relief of the sureties of the late Sheriff of Perquimans county, D. T. Bagly, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By A. H. Galloway, negro: A bill to prevent the destruction of game.

By Mr. Martindale: A bill for the protection of fish in the waters of the State.

By Mr. Blythe: A resolution declaring the seats of Messrs. Allen, Jones, of Caldwell, and Turner, vacant on the ground of their being banned by the Howard amendment, and providing that the President shall notify the Governor of the same, in order that he may issue the necessary writs of election.

Mr. Barnes moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed until the third Monday in November.

Mr. Blythe moved to lay that motion on the table, when he was informed by the Chair that his motion would carry the resolution with it, and he made haste to withdraw it.

By request of Mr. Robbins, Mr. Barnes withdrew his motion, and Mr. Robbins said he desired to state for the information of the public, that but for the interference of men who represent us in Congress, the disabilities of all the above named gentlemen would have been removed.

Mr. Winstead moved to include the name of the Hon. Bedford Brown, Senator elect from Caswell, as it was known that he also was banned by the Howard amendment.

The Speaker decided that this amendment could not be made, as his case had not been reported on by the committee, but suggested that the committee could meet at once and make their report; which was done, and a majority of the committee reported that Mr. Brown was banned and consequently was not entitled to his seat.

After some debate, on motion of Mr. Robbins, further action in Mr. Brown's case was postponed until after the matter of the contested election is disposed of.

Mr. Osborne moved and urged the action in Mr. Turner's case be postponed until to-morrow, as that gentleman desired to be present, and it was right and just that he should be, and he hoped that this Senate would not refuse to extend him the courtesy.

Messrs. Sweet, Rich and others opposed the motion, and it was rejected.

The resolution then passed in its original form.

The following bills passed their third readings:

Bill in relation to the records of the late County Courts. [This bill provides that said records shall be transferred to the Superior Courts.]

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, voted in the negative.

Resolution repealing an ordinance appointing three Commissioners, with their traveling and incidental expenses paid and six dollars per diem, to investigate the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. Messrs. Colgrove, Hayes and Moore, of Carteret, voted in the negative.

Bill to make bank bills a set off.

Bill authorizing the Treasurer of the State to negotiate a loan, not exceeding $100,000, to supply a present deficiency—Mr. Robbins voting in the negative.

Bill to extend the charter of the High Shoals Manufacturing Company.

Bill to limit liabilities of Sheriffs.

ON CALENDAR.

Bill to amend chap. 42, sec. 8, Revised Code, entitled "Entries and Grants." Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Bill authorizing Medical Colleges in this State to dissect dead bodies; referred to the Judiciary committee.

House bill providing for filling vacancies in county offices; laid on the table.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

House called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Shaver, of the House.

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules in order that he might introduce a resolution in regard to *per diem* and mileage.

The rules were suspended.

Messrs. Hodgin and Ragland arose to questions of privilege.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Ferebee and Rhodes.

Mr. Bowman then introduced a resolution making the *per diem* and mileage of officers and members the same as that of the General Assembly of 1866-'67.

Mr. Sinclair wished to conform to the customs of the Legislature of New York and other States—making the *per diem* $3, and offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Pou offered a substitute, establishing the *per diem* of the presiding officer at $6, members $4, clerks $5, doorkeepers $4, and mileage 10 cents each way.

Estes (greedy Estes) moved to lay both the resolution and the substitute on the table. Carried.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of the following bills, and transmitting them for the signature of Speaker, viz:

A bill entitled "An act to repeal an act in relation to sale of lands in Northampton and Carteret counties;" a bill in relation to marriage licenses, and a bill for the relief of sheriffs and their securities.

By Gunter: A resolution authorizing the Sheriff of Chatham county to settle his accounts with the Public Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1869.

On motion of Estes it was referred to the Finance Committee.

By Reynolds, (negro): A bill entitled an act to repeal the 81st section of the 31st chapter of the Revised Code. Referred.

Mr. Bowman offered a resolution giving to the presiding officers of the two Houses $10 per day, principal clerks $8, members, assistant clerks and doorkeepers $7, and pages $3, with 20 cents mileage each way.

Mr. Hodgin moved to amend by giving to the presiding officers $10, principal clerks $8, members $6, assistant clerks $7, doorkeepers $5, and mileage 15 cents.

Mr. Robinson offered a substitute for the whole—giving the presiding officers $6, members, clerks and doorkeepers $4, with 10 cents mileage. Mr. R. called for the yeas and nays, saying that now all gentlemen should go upon the record.

The call was sustained, and, the roll being called, resulted yeas 26, nays 65.

Proctor (Englishman) said that those who voted for such *per diem* were not acting honorably, but through dishonest motives.

Mr. Durham said he voted honestly, as his conscience directed, and no one had a right to question his motives, and he would frankly say that any man who attributed dishonest motives to him, *was an infamous liar.*

Old Ingram just wanted to say one word: that was, he was a very honest old laboring man, and wanted a fair compensation for his labor, and was vain enough to value himself at $6 per day.

After some colloquy, the question recurred upon Hodgin's amendment, who modified it by giving to the Doorkeepers $6, instead of $5, and making the mileage 20, instead of 15 cents. Lost.

The question recurred upon the original resolution offered by Mr. Bowman.

Stilly offered an amendment, allowing, indiscriminately, Clerks and door-keepers $6.

Mr. Bowman was allowed to strike out in his resolution the provision for Pages.

After some debate, Stilly's amendment was adopted.

The question recurred upon Mr. Bowman's resolution, as amended by Stilly.—The yeas and nays were called upon the passage of the resolution, and upon the Clerk's returning yeas 33, nays 55, as the result of the ballot, the Chair (Seymour) announced that it had been "carried in the negative!"

Rhodes offered a resolution, giving the presiding officers $10 per day, members, clerks and doorkeepers $6, and 20 cents mileage.

Stevens moved to amend by striking out $6 and insert $7.

Mr. Bowman moved to strike out $7 and insert $4.

Estes moved to refer the whole matter to a select committee of five, to report to-morrow morning.

Mr. Jarvis was in favor of making this a Joint Committee—10 on the part of the House, and 5 from the Senate.

The motion to refer was lost.

Mr. Davis said that he was opposed to any Legislature sitting longer than one month in the year, as any body of men who would give for that space of time their strict attention to the affairs which brought them here, could transact within that all the public business. He (Mr. Davis) thought $4 per day was amply sufficient, as good board could be obtained for one dollar and a half per day, and moreover, 10 cents per mile would more than bear their traveling expenses. If they should fix upon a high *per diem*, it would be with great difficulty that a certain set of men in the House could be choked off from the Treasury. In fact, the session would be prolonged for the next 6 months. He had duties at home and a sincere desire to lessen the burden of taxation; therefore he should oppose any *per diem* larger than $4 per day, and any session longer than one month.

Mr. Davis spoke the sentiments of the entire Conservative party upon the floor.

Mr. Smith of Alleghany, said he was in favor of giving the presiding officers $5, and members and officers $3 per day.

The question recurred upon Mr. Bowman's amendment, which was put to a vote and lost.

The question recurring upon Stevens' amendment, Mr. Bowman moved to strike out $7 and insert $5. Lost.

Stevens' amendment was put to a vote, and also rejected.

The question recurred upon Rhodes' resolution, which was rejected by a vote of yeas 39, nays 43.

Mr. Speaker Holden descended to the floor and made a speech stating that he had just had a conversation with the President of the Senate, who thought that $10 was nothing more than a fair compensation for the presiding officers. Mr. H. offered a resolution fixing the per diem of the presiding officers at $10, Clerks $8, members $6, doorkeepers $5, and 20 cents mileage.

Mr. Laflin (c. b.) offered the following substitue: Presiding officrs $9, Clerks $8, members and doorkeepers $7, and mileage 20 cents.

The substitute was adopted.

On motion, the House adjourned in great confusion.

SENATE.

FRIDAY July 31, 1868.

A. H. Galloway (negro) presented a petition from certain citizens of the city of Wilmington, praying the General Assembly to make some provisions for defraying necessary expenses of Jurors of Inquest.—Referred to appropriate committee.

The following bills were reported from committees with favorable endorsements, viz:

Bill providing for a Hydrographic survey of the State.

Bill to amend chapter 42, section 8, Revised Code, entitled "Entries and Grants."

Bill concerning the settlement of estates of deceased persons.

Mr. Blythe, from a Special committee, to whom was referred his bill to punish conspiracy, sedition, insurrection and rebellion, reported back a substitute for the same.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution on *per diem* and mileage, providing as follows, to wit:

Speakers $9, members $7, Clerks $8, Doorkeepers $7, and 20 cents mileage.

On motion of Mr. Respass, an amendment was made, allowing Speakers $10.

Mr. Lindsay moved to strike out $7 for members and insert $6.

Mr. Robbins moved to amend the amendment and insert $5.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by inserting $8, which he afterwaads withdrew by request, and the *per diem* for members was finally put at $6, by the following vote: Ayes 23, nays 19.

Mr. Lindsay moved to amend the *per diem* for Clerks by striking out $8 and insertiug $6.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to amend the same by inserting $10.

The ayes and nays were called and the motion was lost. Messrs. Bellamy, Colgrove, Galloway, negro, Hayes and Moore, of Carteret, voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, then moved to amend and insert $9, which motion was lost. Messrs. Bellamy, Colgrove, Galloway, negro, Hayes, Moore, of Carteret, and Respass voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Etheridge moved to amend by inserting $8½, which was lost. Messrs. Bellamy, Colgrove, Etheridge, Galloway, negro, Hayes, Moore, of Carteret, and Respass voting in the affirmative.

A. H. Galloway, negro, moved to amend by inserting $8½, which motion was lost.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Sweet protested against the action of Senators, in consuming the time of the Senate by introducing so many futile amendments.

A. H. Galloway, (negro,) replied that he would inform the Senator that any Senator on this floor had the right to make any motion he desired, so that he was in order. *He* did not fear the consequences—*he* was no candidate for Congress.

Mr. Sweet replied that whilst the Senator had the right to make a motion in order, yet the House has the right to vote such frivolous amendments down, and he hoped they would do so. As to the implication that he was an office-seeker, he had done nothing, either by word, correspondence, or act, to give rise to such an impression.

Galloway replied that there was another way to accomplish this object, to wit: *through Agents.*

Mr. Sweet said he would hurl the insult back—that it was utterly without foundation and false.

Galloway replied that whether it was false or not, his (Sweet's) constituents had so reported him.

The Speaker called them to order.

Mr. Respass moved to amend ("*precisely* no gentleman will get mad at it") by allowing Clerks $7 50. The motion was lost—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Blythe, Davis, Etheridge, Eppes, (negro,) Galloway, (negro,) Hayes, Hyman, (negro,) Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Respass and Shoffner voting in the affirmative.

Eppes, (negro,) moved to amend and allow Clerks $7; which was finally agreed upon.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay, $6 *per diem* was agreed upon for Doorkeepers, and the mileage at 20 cents, as provided for in the resolution, was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Shoffner: A bill to prevent the sacrifice of property under execution.

By Mr. Lassiter: A bill to incorporate the Union Emigrant and Transportation Company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Barrow: A bill to prevent frauds in the County Treasury.

By Mr. Shoffner: A bill to amend an ordinance in relation to the jurisdiction of the Courts.

By Mr. Osborne: A bill concerning refunding bonds. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Winstead, the Code on Civil Procedure was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Love, its further consideration was made a special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Bill to amend an ordinance to aid the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company was taken up on its second reading and rejected.

ON CAENDAR.

Bill in relation to legal process passed its second reading.

Bill concerning the government of counties passed its second reading.

A message was received from the House, refusing to concur in the amendment of the Senate to the resolution on *per diem*, and asking for a Committee of Conference.—Agreed to. Senate branch of the Committee, Messrs. Osborne, Cook and Blythe.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

FRIDAY, July 31, 1868.

Mr. Robinson, of Macon, arose to a question of privilege. He said that in connection with the substitute which he had offered upon the subject of *per diem* on yesterday, he saw in the Sentinel of this morning, that the member from Robeson (Proctor) was quoted as saying "that those who voted for such *per diem* were not acting honorably, but were influenced by dishonest motives." He (Mr. Robinson) thought it was due to himself as the mover of that substitute, to say that if the language used by the member from Robeson was intended to apply to him, that he denounced it as a vile slander and infamous falsehood, unbecoming any gentleman on the floor.

Proctor, (the Hinglishman,) said that the Sentinel report had expressed his sentiments, and that the gentleman could make the most of it.

Mr. White presented a memorial from the citizens of Perquimans county, asking an appropriation to clean out the headwaters of Perquimans River. Referred.

Mr. Parker offered a memorial from certain citizens praying the abolition of capital punishment. Referred.

Stilley presented a letter from some unknown scalawag in Currituck county, charging that Mr. Humphries was banned by the Howard amendment, and therefore could not hold his seat. He moved to refer the letter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Durham said that if such reference was made, he would move that the title of every member in the House be investigated. He believed that the titles of a good number of gentlemen on the other side would be found defective, on such ruling, if closely inspected.

Mr. Pou thought Mr. Durham's contemplated motion took too wide a range and Stilley's too narrow a one. He thought that all such charges should be based on good and undeniable authority.

Stilley said he would be glad if the House would suggest some better way to dispose of the letter than by reference, but he was not willing to see it treated with contempt.

Mr. Jarvis said that he thought *contempt* was the proper treatment to award such a letter. He did not think the House ought to notice a letter from an irresponsible man, making charges against a member of this House. He was not afraid of an investigation in the case of Mr. Humphries, and would vote for a resolution, in its proper shape, but would not consent to this House taking action upon a letter from an irresponsible man making unfounded charges. Mr. Humphries had been admitted to registration, after being challenged by one of the instigators of this rascally movement. He (Mr. Humphries) had not taken his seat upon this floor, until he had consulted Judge Dick and the Hon. John Pool. Both of *them* thought his title to the seat unquestionable.

Old Major Downing drowsily inquired what was the matter, and, on being informed, resumed his recumbent position, spreading his handkerchief over his face, and again tickled the ears of his neighbors by long drawn and melodious snores.

Seymour offered a resolution that J. C. Humphries, being charged with being banned by the 14th article, the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to investigate his case, with the power to send for persons and papers, and to investigate a like case vouched for by any member.

Mr. Durham said there was no proof in this case to warrant such a procedure—nothing save the assertion of an unknown person.

Stilley said the disabilities of the gentlemen were known to Stevens of the House, and Etheridge of the Senate.

Stevens being called on, said that Mr. Humphries had been a magistrate before the war, and sheriff during the war.

Mr. Durham said that it was a strange thing that when there were so many Republican members

of the late Convention in such cases, and told the House plainly that they were none too good to follow the example of rascality set them by the late "so-clled" Constitutional Convention.

[Seymour here amended his resolution, but the Reporter could not catch its substance.]

Mr. Durham moved to lay the whole matter upon the table and called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the motion lost by a vote of yeas 22, nays 58. (Party vote.)

Mr. Durham then moved the indefinite postponement of the matter and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion.

The call was sustained and the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 27, nays 61.

Mr. Jarvis offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire into the case of *any* sitting member of this House, who is alleged by any member of the House to be banned by the Howard amendment, and report the name of the same to the House.

2d. That the committee have power to send for persons and papers, to enable them to make a fair investigation of *all* cases.

The previous question (gag-law) being moved by Seymour, Mr. Jarvis was only allowed a minute to show that his substitute applied alike to all members of the House. Mr. J. said it had been stated that others on this floor were under the ban. Let the action of the House to-day have *the same effect* upon all, and he would cheerfully support it, but he would protest against the passage of the original proposition because it did not have that effect.

Mr. Durham moved that the matter be postponed until the 3d Monday in November next, as this matter has been sprung upon Mr. Humphries in a sudden manner, without any notice being given him, and that, as it had been determined to adjourn on the 10th of next month, in justice to Mr. Humphries, time should be given him to defend himself.

Seymour (from somewhere "up Narth") insisted that the motion to postpone was out of order, as he had called the previous question.

Mr. Durham contended that a motion to postpone to a day certain took precedence of the previous question, and called attention to the ruling in the Senate.

The Chair ruled *adversely* to Mr. Durham!!!

The call for the previous question was sustained, and the question recurred upon Mr. Jarvis' substitute.

The yeas and nays being called upon its passage, resulted yeas 42, nays 43, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Armstrong, Boddie, Barnett, Barnes, Banner, Clayton, of Chowan, Clayton, of Transylvania, Cherry, negro, Cawthorn, negro, Davis, Durham, Farrow, Gatling, Gibson, Grier, Hodnett, High, Himant, Hawkins, Ingram, Jarvis, Kelley, of Davie, Long, of Caswell, Long, of Chatham, Leary, negro, Moore, Matheson, Nicholson, Pou, Parker, Profitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Sinclair, Short, Shaver, Thompson, Williamson, negro, Whitley, White and Williams.

NAYS—Messrs Ames, Ashworth, Carson, Cherry, negro, Crawford, negro, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Hutchings, negro, Harris, of Wake, negro, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, negro, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Laflin, Mayo, negro, Morrill, Morris, negro, McCanless, Peck, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, negro, Ragland, Rea, Rhodes, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sykes, negro, Siegrist, Vestal, Wilson, Wiswall and Waldrop.

Seymour's resolution was then adopted. (An infamous proceeding throughout.)

A communication from Hon. Chas. Manly was received and ordered to be printed.

A bill from the Senate, in relation to the Chatham R. R. Co., was taken up and referred.

By Seymour: A bill in relation to holding Courts in the city of Newbern. Referred.

Mr. Barnett, from the committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon the bill in regard to the representation of stock owned by certain counties in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railroad.

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules and take up House bill No. 80, which defines the duties of Superior Court Clerks. Carried.

Seymour, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported various amendments which were adopted, and, after a good deal of discussion, the bill passed its final reading.

The bill specifying the time of holding Courts in different counties was taken up and, after a long discussion and some few amendments, passed as reported by the committee.

Mr. Pou called up the bill regulating the admission of Attornies to the bar. The bill was taken up and passed its second reading.

Upon being placed upon its third reading, Mr. Durham opposed it on the ground that it was calculated to lower the dignity of the profession.

The bill, however, passed its third reading.

On motion of Laflin (c. b.) the rules were suspended, and the bill allowing the air-line Railroad of South Carolina to extend their road within the limits of this State to Charlotte, was taken up.

Foster (whom Sinclair calls "vinegar cask" and "mummy doctor") wanted the bill printed, but it was objected to.

After some little debate the bill passed its several readings.

After some further unimportant business the House, on motion of Mr. Sinclair, adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Welker, Senator from Guilford.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Blythe: A petition from the President and others connected with Judson Female College, asking that the charter of said Institution may be amended so that disqualified members of the Board may be removed. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Bill providing for the abatement of the poll or capitation tax in the county of Montgomery; reported adversely.

Mr. Sweet, from the joint committee on Salaries and Fees, presented the majority and minority reports.

The majority report provides as follows:

The salary for the Governor, $4,000 per annum.

Supreme Court Judges, $3,250.

Superior Court Judges, $3,000.

Secretary of State, $2,250 and fees.

Treasurer of State, $3,000.

Auditor, $150 per month until his annual salary shall have been determined by law.

Superintendent of Public Works, $175 per month until his salary shall have been determined by law, and traveling expenses.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, $2,500 and traveling expenses.

Private Secretary to the Governor, $300, besides his fees.

Chief and Assistant Clerks of Secretary of State, $1,500 and $1,000 respectively.

Chief and Disbursing Clerks of Treasurer, $1,500 and $1,200 respectively.

Clerk of Superintendent of Public Instruction, $600—all of which salaries shall be paid quarterly, on a warrant drawn by the Governor.

And the minority report as follows, to wit:

Salary for the Governor $3,000 per annum.

Salary for Supreme Court Judges	$2.500
" " Superior Court Judges	2,500
" " Secretary of State	2,000
" " Auditor	2,000
" " Treasurer	2,000
" " Superintendent Public Works	2,000
" " Superintendent Public Instruction	2,000
" " Clerk Secretary State and 1,000 respectively	1,200
" " Clerk Treasurer State and 1,000 repectively	1,200

Which was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Osborne, from the joint committee on *per diem* and mileage, submitted a resolution fixing the *per diem* and mileage as follows, to-wit: Speakers $10, Members $7, Clerks $7, Doorkeepers $6, and mileage 20 cents; which was adopted—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Etheridge, Forkner, Galloway, negro, Harrington, Jones, of Wake, Legg, Lindsay, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Melchor, McLaughlin, Osborne, Rich, Smith, Wynne and Winstead voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Rich desired to give a reason for his vote on this resolution. He was in favor of $8 per day for members, and as he could not get that, he would vote for $7.

Subsequently a message was received from the House concurring in the action of the Senate.

BILLS.

By Mr. Hays: A bill providing for the payment of the burial expenses of the late Senator Hall, and allowing his wife *per diem* and mileage from the beginning to the end of this session.

The following bills passed their third readings, viz:

Bill concerning the government of counties;

Code of Civil Procedure;

Bill to empower the County Commissioners to draw Jurors for the Superior Courts.

The following bills passed their second readings, viz:

Bill providing for filling vacancies that may occur in the General Assembly;

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company;

Bill to amend sections 2, 6 and 8, chap. 120, Revised Code;

Bill to incorporate the Salisbury Cemetery Association;

Bill to provide for a Hydrographic survey of the State;

Bill to prevent frauds in the County Treasury.

The following bills were referred to appropriate committees, viz:

Bill regulating the selling of lands under execution;

Bill to vacate certain lands to the State;

Bill to protect fish in the waters of the State.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution providing for the printing of ten copies for each member of the General Assembly of all the laws enacted by said body, for distribution.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1868.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Long, of the House.

Leaves of absence were granted to Pearson, Hodgin and White.

Seymour moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill establishing special Courts in Newbern and Wilmington.

Proctor opposed the motion and moved to print the bill and make it the special order for Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock.

Seymour opposed the motion.

Estes (exquisite c. b. from Maine) was opposed to the bill, and proceeeded to make a labored speech in opposition to it. He favored the motion to print.

Proctor's motion was then put and carried.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the bill allowing the South Carolina Air Line Railroad to extend their road within the limits of the State.

Another message from the same body notifying the House of the adoption of the report on the Conference committe on *per diem* and mileage.

Estes moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow one hundred thousand dollars for needy members. The motion was put and carried, of course, and the bill passed its second reading—yeas 67, nays 7.

Ashworth (the Great Unwashed) moved to suspend the rules and take up "Gov." Holden's pet bill, known as the Police bill. He then moved to postpone it until Monday, making it the special order on that day, at 11 o'clock. Carried.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported back a bill introduced by Sykes, (negro,) in regard to the repairing of roads, bridges &c., recommending that no action be taken upon it.

Also the bill introduced by Leary, (negro,) in regard to the removal of obstructions in the Cape Fear River, recommending no action.

Also the petition from the citizens of Chatham county, for removing obstructions in Haw River, recommending no action.

The bills resumed their place upon the calendar.

Laflin from the Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted a report recommending the passage of the bill extending the Chatham R. R., and moved to suspend the rules and adopt.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) objected.

Laflin, (c. b.,) after some debate, withdrew the motion.

By Ashworth: A Resolution to protect administrators and guardians. Referred.

By Reynolds, (negro); A bill to repeal Section 5, Chapter 17, Revised Code. Referred.

By Mr. Pou: A bill to make language likely to lead to a breach of the peace indictable. Referred.

A report was submitted from the committee on Education, recommending that the Rev. Henry Hardie be encouraged in his work, in regard to the resources of the State, with a resolution ordering for the use of the State 2,500 copies.

Stevens moved to suspend the rules and adopt.

Mr. Sinclair said he would be very glad to encourage the work, but the necessities of the people compel us to economize,—He opposed the motion to suspend the rules, and moved to place the bill on Calendar.

Seymour never had heard of the work until just now. He favored the suspension of the rules, as they had agreed to adjourn on the 10th, and, unless dispatch was used, it would be impossible for them to get through their business.

Mr. Short concurred with Mr. Sinclair. He thought the various histories of the State would furnish all the necessary knowledge upon the subject. He was opposed to the whole thing.

Mr. Hodnett said that such a measure was in perfect keeping with the policy of the Republican party on this floor, in the reckless and extravagant expenditure of money wrung from an already overburdened people. The State had been surveyed time and again, and sufficient information could be obtained from them. The immigration to the State of farmers, sober mechanics, and other useful men, is prevented by the existence of such heavy and onerous taxes. That was the sort of immigration that they needed and had not, but the sort which they had now was of the kind not at all needed. It was the speculative kind, who came down here simply and solely to build up their fortunes upon the ruins of our hard-working and industriour people.

Mr. Durham said that books had been bought several times by the Legislatures upon this subject, but no good had ever accrued from such purchase.

The motion to suspend was put and lost, and the resolution lies over.

Mr. Sinclair introduced a bill in reference to the repairing of public roads and other public works by prisoners in the various county jails and other places of confinement, and, on his motion, the bill was ordered to be printed.

Laflin moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill in regard to extending the Chatham Railroad. Carried.

After a great deal of debate on the part of some Radicals, Proctor, (H. B. M's.,) moved to amend by striking out the words "by survey." Lost.

The bill, after some discusson, passed its several readings.

Old Major Downing, (wide awake on the money question,) from the Committee of conference on *per diem* and mileage, offered a report, fixing the *per diem* of the presiding officers at $10, clerks and members at $7, doorkeepers $6, and 20 cents mileage.

The report was concurred in.

Leary (negro) called up the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor on election days.

The question recurred upon the amendment offered by Mr. Bowman, some days ago, prohibiting the sale of it during the sitting of the Superior Court.

Seymour said he was opposed to *proscriptive* (!!) laws, but as the gentleman from Mitchell, (Bowman,) had given so many good and forcible reasons why the amendment should be adopted, he (Seymour) would compromise by restricting the operations of the amendment to towns, with less than one thousand inhabitants.

Mr. Bowman would not accept.

Seymour then opposed the amendment.

Mr. Jarvis moved to amend by prohibiting the sale of liquor within five miles of the City of Raleigh, *during the session of the Legislature.*

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) moved to refer to a Special Committee of three.

Mr. Pou favored the bill as originally reported, but opposed the amendments.

Hutchings (negro) said that this was a *seeus* matter. He wanted to see this State like what he saw in Maine. This dusky individual went on to relate how he saw, in a town in *that* State, a large whisky barrel elevated upon a pole with the bung down, plainly intimating that no liquor was to be obtained.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment, putting a whisky barrel on top of the flagstaff on the Capitol, with the bung down. Ruled out of order.

Justice, of Rutherford, sought to be funny, but nobody laughed.

Old Major D. (temperate old fellow) offered an amendment, excepting towns of a population of 1,000. Lost.

The question occurred upon Mr. Jarvis' amendment, which was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Bowman's amendment was put to a vote and lost—yeas 22, nays 53.

Without further action, the House adjourn from labor to refreshments.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

An Armed Militia—Pool, the Scalawag; Abbott, the Carpet-Bagger, and Holden, the Infamous—Extraordinary "Religious" Services in the Capitol—Ex-Confederate Captain as a Loil Preacher—A Strange Medley of Humbug, Hypocrisy and Piety—A Loil Church and Congregation—More Proscriptions—Adjournment of the Legislature—The Democratic Convention—Extravagance of the Legislature, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, August 4, 1868.

Dear Journal:—I believe that nothing whatever, worth chronicling, has transpired in Legislative matters since my last letter. It was confidently expected that the police iniquity would have been up in the House on yesterday. Pool, you are already advised, is here, and Abbott, the carpet-bag Senator from New Hampshire, arrived on Saturday. A caucus, of course, was held on Saturday night, and it is said that both Abbott and Pool earnestly advocated an armed militia, standing army, or police force, to put down the Democrats and Conservatives, and prevent their carrying the electoral vote of the State for Seymour and Blair. It is further reported and believed that their infamous and malignant counsels were effectual, and that it was resolved by the majority of those present to bring on war rather than lose the State. To-day the bill will come up, and an angry and excited debate is anticipated. I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that it will pass the House, but that it cannot succeed in the Senate, unless in a considerably modified form. Holden's anxiety for its passage is described as *fearfully* intense. With the reins of power in his hands, surrounded by menial and abject official underlings, with all the patronage of the State at his command, he still looks frightened and nervous, and is actually said to live in perpetual apprehension of personal harm. "Uneasy lies the head that wears *(such)* a crown;" and "*conscience* makes cowards of us all."—Trite apprehensions, signally illustrated in the case of this bad, designing man!

The Capitol was the theatre of some very remarkable occurrences on Sunday. It had been given out that one Rev. Willis L. Miller would preach a *loil* sermon to a *loil* audience. This Miller, by the way, I am told, was for exterminating the Yankees in the beginning of the war, commanded a company in the service, and was famous for his arbitrary and tyrannical discipline. He *then* preached *loil* sermons—to the Confederacy. Well, he preached on Sunday, and men were there to hear him who, "they say," have not darkened a Church door for years. They went to hear a politico-religious diatribe, and not the Gospel. Niggers, scalawags and carpet-baggers were seated in familiar and affectionate juxtaposition, and the "cullud sisters," in a profusion of ribbons and furbelows, were numerous, "gay and festive." Brother Blythe might have been seen, doubtless, in loving proximity to the gorgeous Sarah Jane, and the captivating young "Attorney General" sitting close by an oleaginous and odoriferous Dinah—their mutual attention being divided between the "spirit" and the "flesh." Other distinguished individuals among the faithful were, if rumor is true, lusciously sandwiched between ebony beauties. Several lantern-jawed specimens of Puritanism lent an appearance of *sanctity* to the occasion, and, altogether, it was a rare medley of would-be *saintliness* and genuine *scent-Blifilism* and *Black-Georgeism*—hypocrisy, humbug and *piety(?)*

After the sermon was over, a "public meeting" was organized, over which Aminidab Sleek Ashley presided, and at which it was resolved to organize a "loil" Church, to be called the "Church of the *Innocents*," I suppose. If the Vestry is to be made up of the godly individuals who figured most prominently in this delightful and cherubic congregation, it will consist of Gov. Holden, V. C. Barringer, General Laflin, Coleman, a darkey named Friday Jones, Joseph William Holden, and one or two others less remarkable for purity of character and piety of "walk and conversation." I nominate "Judge" Watts for Presiding Elder. The reason alleged for the necessity of a new ecclesiastical dispensation, is that scalawags and carpet-baggers are not treated with "decent consideration" at the various Churches in Raleigh. I presume that this is entirely untrue—that they are treated properly when they attend Divine Worship, which few of them probably do—and that the only effect of their presence is, perhaps, now and then to distract somebody's devotions a little. They do say that one of the city ministers, a Sabbath or two since, was unwittingly severe on Jaybird Jones, who sat immediately beneath him, in that he preached a homily on profligate officials, and particularly on drunken Judges; but this is all the *unkindness* that I have heard of towards this class of people. If they are dissatisfied, the *African* Churches will receive them with wide swinging portals.

I see it stated in the city papers that an accomplished and excellent lady, who has had charge of the Musical Institution of the Blind for many years, in the State Institution in this city, was, a day or two since, displaced to make way for a *danseuse*, who has been giving lessons here. The dismissed lady's offence, I learn, is that her husband is a Conservative; and the successful applicant's recommendation was that she had taught "Gov." Holden and little Mr. Coleman how to "trip it on the light fantastic toe!"

Next Monday, you will remember, is the day fixed for an adjournment, or, rather, recess of the Legislature (so-called). It is not possible that it will take place. In the first place, none of the more important measures, regarded as indispensable to set the new machine in motion, have been consummated; in the second place, it is next to impossible, now that the *per diem* has been fixed at $7, to shake these greedy sucklings from the Treasury teat; and then again, the leaders say they want to "watch" the Democratic State Convention, which assembles on the 13th. So that if the Rump gets away by the 20th, it will be as much as most people expect.

The Democrats and Conservatives of this city had a spirited meeting last night, which was addressed—all in brief speeches—by Messrs. Osborne, Durham, Love and Gales. The Seymour and Blairites here are growingly enthusiastic. They are anticipating a great Convention next week, and expect Wilmington to send the banner delegation.

In speaking of the Legislature I have omitted to mention that one of their extravagances is the employment of four *Pages*—two in each House—who are paid $3 a day each; which is the compensation a member of the Assembly used to receive in the better days. These "Pages" are, of course, of the loyal color—in other words, little niggers, whom the white people of North Carolina are taxed to pay for "toting" a glass of water to "Senator Eppes," or "Representative" Cuffee Mayo! So we go.

DOT.

For the Journal.

Public Meeting in Onslow.

JACKSONVILLE, August 3, 1868.

On motion of M. L. F. Redd, Jerome B. Frazell was called to the chair, and A. J Johnston requested to act as Secretary, when the chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to endorse the platform of the Democratic National Convention; when Mr. James H. Foy was called on, and after a few brief remarks fully endorsing the platform of the Democratic nominees, and fully pledging our undivided support in the next Presidential canvass. And on motion, James H. Foy, E. J. Newbold, M. L. F. Reed, T. J. Jarman, L. B. Taylor and J. W. Shackelford were appointed to draft resolutions endorsing the Platform of the Democratic Party, when the committee after a short recess returned and reported through their chairman, I. H. Foy, the following resolutions to wit:

Resolved, That we thank God that a National Party met in the City of New York on the 4th day of July, 1868, and put in nomination candidates for President and Vice-President, who stand upon the broad Platform of the Constitution of the United States, and a Union of *co-equal States.*

Resolved, That this meeting give to the nominees of said Convention to wit: To the Hon. Horatio Seymour of New York for President, and Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, for Vice-President, our enthusiastic support. And that we will use our best endeavors to carry Onslow County by an increased vote; to this end, we invite all persons to unite with us, of every shade of political opinion. Those who value the right of trial by jury, the privilege of the glorious writ of *habeas corpus*, that inestimable boon of freedom, and who are in favor of an abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and declaring void and unconstitutional the so-called *Reconstruction acts of Congress, and the putting down negro equality and supremacy*, to unite with us in electing the above named candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and assist to put the old Ship of State once more in the proper channel, and secure domestic tranquility and prosperity to our whole county.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to represent Onslow county in the district convention, to be held in Goldsboro,' on the 10th of August, and to represent us in the State convention to meet at Raleigh on the 13th August, 1868.

Whereupon the chairman made the following appointments from each district, viz:

Stump Sound—Hill King, M. L. F. Redd, and Jere. W. Spicer.

Lower South West—Enoch Foy, and H. H. Sandlin.

Upper South West—Z. M. Coston, and Thomas I. Jarman.

Lower Richlands—D. H. Rhodes, C. Stephens, and Franklin Thompson.

Upper Richlands—J. W. Shackelford, F. D. Koonce and J. H. Foy.

Half Moon—S. W. Venters, R. W. Ward, and E. J. Newbold.

North East—E. W. Montfort, and John J. Coston.

White Oak—Thomas Henderson, Charles Gerrock, and A. J. Hurst, Sr.

Swansboro'—T. B. Holland and R. L. McLean, Wolf Pitt—E. W. Fonville, and A. J. Hurst, Jr.

On motion of the chairman, the resolutions and appointments were offered to the meeting, and they were fully endorsed, and ordered to be sent to the Wilmington JOURNAL for publication, with a request that the Editors publish the same, and all other papers favorable to the cause be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

JEROME B. FRAZEL, Chairman.

A. J. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

General Lee.

"A Veteran" writes to the New York World, in reference to the assertion that some one had a portrait of General Lee in his house, as follows:

"I have served my country well from the 15th day of April, 1861, (the day of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men,) and was mustered out of service in August, 1865, and I can say that I admire General Lee as a pure, good man. I think he erred in going into the cause he did. Had General Lee remained with us, he would be today where a much inferior man is—that is, at the head of our army. He is no cotton speculator. He never had to resign from the army under serious charges, or be dismissed in disgrace. He can stand up with an army of 75,000 men and fight an army of 200,000, and not lose one-half of his command. I would not feel ashamed to have the portrait of General Lee hanging in my parlor; nor would any man who served in the field, for among the soldiers of our army all spoke highly of General Lee. Enemy as he was, he was respected as one who was our equal."

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Seymour's Acceptance of the Nomination for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Noon.

Gov. Seymour has written a letter formally accepting the nomination by the Democratic Convention, in which he says it was unsought and unexpected, but he was caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing the country on to a great political change, and he finds himself unable to resist its pressure

The resolutions adopted by the Convention accord with his views.

He delayed a formal acceptance until the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country.

The Congressional party not only allied itself with the military power which is to be brought to bear directly upon the election in many of the States, but holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit in view of the election soon to take place. Never before has Congress taken so menacing an attitude toward electors. Under the influence of Congress some of the States are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors. He says the first bold step has been taken to destroy the right of suffrage. He refers to the demands of tax gatherers. Men are admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim without military protection. They owe their seats to the disorder at the South, and that very fact prompts them to keep it in anarchy. In vain have the wisest Republicans protested against this policy. There is hardly an able man who helped build up the Republican organization, who has not within the past three years warned it against excesses, while many have been driven from its ranks. Personally, the Presidential office has no attractions for him.—During the war he had given sixteen hundred commissions to officers of the army, and knew they demand the Union they then fought for—the largest meeting of these gallant soldiers ever held endorsed the action of the Convention. He does not doubt a triumph which will bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and give once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

General Canby Relinquishes the Command of the Second Military District.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 5—P. M.

General Canby issued an order to-day officially relinquishing the command of the Second Military District.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5—P. M.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' condition is not critical.

The President will not leave the city under ten days.

The receipts of revenue to-day reach seven hundred and thirty seven thousand dollars.

Many important Executive matters are in abeyance for Mr. Evarts' return.

Secretary Welles and staff are inspecting the navy yards.

Mr. Stevenson's majority for the Kentucky Governorship will exceed 50,000.

Secretary McCulloch and Gen. Rousseau visited the President to-day.

The public debt statement will be issued on Saturday.

The General of the Armies has recommended the remission of the remainder of the sentence, and the release from imprisonment of all persons now in confinement under sentences of military commissions organized under the reconstruction acts of Congress in the States in which the said acts have ceased to be operative.

There are over five hundred applicants for the twenty-five Supervisorships created by the new tax bill.

The Treasury Department gives no intimation of what the debt statement will show. It is stated that its promulgation is delayed on account of serious errors in its computations.

The following is a well authenticated Cabinet scene:

Secretary Browning led off, declaring himself for Seymour and Blair, following his remarks by an assertion that there should be harmony in the Cabinet.

Secretary Welles and McCulloch followed in the same strain, not, however, so forcibly, urging changes in the Cabinet unless Seward, Evarts, Randall and Schofield, who are absent, act in accord with the President.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 6—Noon.

Money easy at 3@4 ₱ cent. Gold 149¾. Sterling Exchange 110. Five-twenties, of '62, coupons, old, 114⅞; do. new, 108¾. Ten-forties 109¼. Virginias, new, 53¾. Tennessees, ex-coupons, 63¾.

Flour 15¢ cents better. Wheat 3@5 cents better. Corn 1 cent better. Mess Pork dull at $28 13-16th. Lard firmer—steam 18¾@19 cents.—Cotton dull at 29½ cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 46@46½ cents. Rosin firm—common $2 95.—Freights dull.

Speech of Gen. Blair at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, July 31.—Gen. F. P. Blair addressed an immense meeting this evening. His speech was principally devoted to the action of the Radical party in the reconstruction of the South and the record of General Grant. He charged that the Republicans, having lost the confidence of the whole people of the country, had resorted to the support of the blacks; that it was from no love of the negro race that they enfranchised them, but only as a scheme to maintain themselves in power. He said he had nothing to say against General Grant personally, that his military services will ever be remembered with pride; but that since he had entered the arena of politics his acts, politically, were proper matter for public criticism. He said that General Grant had changed his views on the subject of reconstruction inconsistently, having at the close of the war urged the immediate admission of the senators and representatives from the Southern States, chosen then by the people of those States. But, he said, *the secret of the adherence of Generals Grant, Sheridan, and other regular officers, to the Radical party is the tendency of that party, which has overthrown the prerogatives of the Supreme Court and executive branch of the Government toward military despotism, which, being necessarily based upon military power, would give consequence to prominent officers of the army.* He said history shows that no party pursuing the course and using the means adopted by the Radicals can live and receive the support of the people. He denied that the sentiments expressed in his letter or the New York speech were revolutionary; that the people of the United States at the last elections had repudiated negro suffrage, upon which was based the whole reconstruction acts is but carrying out the will of the people. He charged that the Radical party only are revolutionary. In a reply to a remark from the crowd, he said the Radical party have made copperheadism respectable.

General Blair spoke about thirty minutes, his remarks being received with enthusiasm. At the close, music and a brilliant display of fireworks followed.

BROKERAGE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY MY FRIENDS AND THE public generally, that I have taken out a license and established myself as a COMMERCIAL BROKER—office with Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson, corner of North Water and Chesnut streets.

Particular attention paid to all produce entrusted to me for sale.

JNO. S. JAMES.

july 6 265-2t-26-1t

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	35 @ 37
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	6 00 @ 8 00
BRICKS, ₱ M	10 00 @15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each	2 40 @ 2 75
2nd hand	2 40 @ 2 75
New	3 00 @ 3 50
CANDLES, ₱ lb., Tallow	18 @ 20
Adamantine	21 @ 22
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ₱ lb., Java	38 @ 40
Laguayra	26 @ 28
Rio	21 @ 24
St. Domingo	25 @ 28
COTTON, ₱ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	27 @ 28
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 29
COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, ₱ yd	00 @ 24
Dundee	26 @ 28
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @ 12
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 60 @ 1 65
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₱ yard	13 @ 18
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	00 @ 2 00
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	65 @ 75
FISH, ₱ bbl., Mackerel, No. 1	22 00 @25 00
No. 2	20 00 @22 00
No. 3	15 00 @16 00
Mullets	8 00 @ 9 00
Herring, Fast	0 00 @ 0 00
N.C.roe	0 00 @ 0 00
do cut,	8 50 @ 9 00
do gross,	0 00 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @ 10
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern Family	10 50 @16 00
Superfine	8 00 @9 00
Fine	7 00 @ 8 00
NORTH CAROLINA, Family	12 00 @12 50
Superfine	11 00 @11 50
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @ 25
GUNNY BAGS	30 @ 32
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	90 00 @100 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel, Corn	1 40 @ 1 54
Oats	00 @ 1 00
Peas, Cow	1 50@ 1 55
Rice, rough	2 50 @ 2 75
Carolina	11½@ 12½
HIDES, ₱ lb., Green	9 @ 9½
Dry	12½@ 15
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 00 @ 1 15
Northern	0 70 @ 0 90
IRON, ₱ lb., English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American, sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop, ₱ ton	135 00@140 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.) Whiskey	1 75 @ 2 25
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00
LUMBER, (River, Flr Bds	15 00 @17 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 00
Scantling	10 00 @12 00
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
From store	1 50 @ 1 60
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon, Cuba, hhds	45 @ 47½
do bbls.	50 @ 52½
Sugar house	0 @ 40
do bbls	00 @ 43
Syrup, bbls	60 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.	
New Virgin	0 00 @ 3 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 00
Hard	0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 60
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @ 2 75
Pitch, City	3 00 @ 3 25
Rosin, pale	4 50 @ 5 25
do No. 1	3 00 @ 4 00
do No. 2	2 15 @ 2 20
do No. 3	2 05 @ 2 10
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal.	00 @ 43
NAILS, ₱ lb.	
Cut	5 75 @ 6 00
OILS, ₱ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
Kerosene	42 @ 48
PEA NUTS,	2 75 @ 3 00
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 00 @ 0 00
Irish, ₱ bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb., N. C. Bacon. Hams	22 @ 23
Middlings	20 @ 21
Shoulders	18 @ 19
Hog round	20 @ 21
Western Bacon. Hams	20 @ 22
Middlings	17½@ 19
Shoulders	15½@ 16
Lard, N. C	20 @ 21
do North'n	16 @ 20
Butter, N. C	30 @ 35
do North'n	35 @ 40
Cheese	15 @ 18
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl. City Mess	31 50 @32 50
Thin "	29 00 @30 00
Prime	28 00 @29 00
Rump	00 00 @00 00
SALT, Alum, bush	0 50 @ 60
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	1 80 @ 2 00
from store	2 20 @ 2 25
American	1 90 @ 2 10
SUGAR, ₱ lb., Cuba	13½@ 14
Porto Rico	14½@ 15
C	15½@ 16½
B	16½@ 17
A	00 @ 17½
Crushed	00 @ 18
SOAP, ₱ lb. Northern,	7 @ 11
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½@ 11
Family	10 @ 10
Chemical	9½@ 10
Pale	7½@ 8
SHINGLES, ₱ M., Contract	4 00 @ 5 00
Common	3 00 @ 4 00
STAVES, ₱ M., W. O. bbl	00 00 @00 00
R. O. hhd	00 00 @25 00
TIMBER, ₱ M., Shipping	12 00 @12 50
Mill, prme	11 50 @12 00
Mill Fair	10 00 @11 00
Mill, inferior to ord	7 00 @ 8 00
TALLOW, lb	10 @ 11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, August 6, 1868.

TURPENTINE.—Has been in brisk demand throughout the week for distilling purposes, and the market has ruled firm at an advance of 15 cents on soft—closing at $3 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. The arrivals for the week have been small, though rather better than those of the previous one, and the sales comprise 2,117 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin and Yellow dip.	Hard
Friday	245	$2 90	$1 50
Saturday	383	3 00	1 50
Monday	172	3 00	1 50
Tuesday	143	3 00	1 50
Wednesday	1,120	3 00	1 50
Thursday	54	3 00	1 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended there has been a steady demand for this article for both coastwise and foreign shipment, and the price shows an improvement of fully 3 cents ₱ gallon. The arrivals have been moderate for the week, but have generally been taken as fast as placed on market at quotations given below—leaving little or no stock in first hands. To-day (Thursday) there is an active enquiry, and 43 cents is quite freely offered, with small sales at this figure, but factors generally are holding higher. The week's sales are 2,203 bbls., as follows:

Friday	90 bbls. at	40@40½ cents ₱ gallon.
Saturday	480	" 40, 40½@41 " " "
Monday	422	" 40½@41 " " "
Tuesday	277	" 40½ " " "
Do	386	" 41

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

"Us Carpet-Baggers."

There is nothing better known to the readers of this paper what our opinion is of "us carpet-baggers," as Dewees calls them. And we assure our friends that we are not singular in our views. If any one thing has been the subject of more ridicule and humiliation to the country than another, it has been the appearance of the carpet-baggers in Congress. In place of any remarks of our own on this fruitful subject, we take here and there an extract from those of others that pour in from all quarters.

The following is from a debate in Congress:

Mr. Brooks—Talking of the carpet-baggers, he said that there were hanging around the Capitol two Yankee delegates from the State of Florida, who had not been long enough from thir States to have got rid of their nasal twang.

Mr Stevens, of Pennsylvania, remarked that Florida was not embraced in the bill before the House, and that he agreed with the gentleman from New York in what he said about Florida.—He added that he was determined to agree with the gentleman, but that he had not liked to let him know it beforehand.

Mr. Brooks said he was happy to have the endorsement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but their Yankee friends were not limited to the little State of Florida, but had turned up, also, in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and elsewhere. Of the two men applying to be admitted as Senators from Arkansas, one was from Catarangus county, New York, and the other from Pennsylvania. Both were squatters; both carpet-baggers, and if they were admitted, then the State of New York would have three Senators, and the State of Pennsylvania three Senators.

Says the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun:*

The impeachment resolutions, presented in the House yesterday by Mr. Hamilton of Florida, are regarded as mere gasconade, and were not even deemed of sufficient importance by the reporters to warrant their publication. The object of the Radicals of the House in sending them to the Judiciary Committee was to hold them *in terrorem* over the head of the President as a warranty for his good behavior during the recess. Apropos of the resolutions and the insinuations of Mr. Hamilton about the Speaker's declining to give him the floor, it may be mentioned that the friends of the Speaker do not consider his rebuke of Mr. Hamilton as severe enough, and Mr Colfax afterwards, in conversation, characterized the remarks of the Forida carpet-bagger as insolent. It is very evident that the Radicals and their newly-fledged Southern associates will ere long form anything but a mutual admiration society.

The Baltimore *Gazette* has the following item:

"Since the introduction into the House of Southern representatives (?) a novel innovation has been made in the manner of voting in that body. Whenever any question is up, and a vote about being taken, the carpet-bag members are visited by the pages, who whisper (loud enough to be heard by others), 'the Speaker says vote aye,' or, 'the Speaker says vote nay,' as the case may be. A few days since the Radicals divided on a question, and General Butler ventured to instruct the new members how they should vote, but a brother Radical, seeing the 'dodge,' followed on his track, and gave each a lesson on the opposite side. The vote was taken, and to the great disgust of the hero of Big Bethel, the carpet-baggers all voted against him, in spite of his nods and winks."

The Philadelphia *Age* says:

The Rump, which has been in session continuously since November last, has graciously condescended to take a recess from to morrow until the 21st of September next—not quite two months. It is unnecessary, in this connection, to re er to the many outrageous acts of its present session, as they are still fresh in the minds of the people. For the past week or two, however, it has been occupied principally with the disreputable business of swearing in "carpet-baggers" and calling them Representatives from the Southern States. In this way an unprincipled class of political adventurers, representing nobody and caring for nothing, save a raid on the Sergeant-at-Arms for compensation and mileage, have been admitted from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas. Their very presence is revolting even to the more respectable Republicans of each House, some of whom are already wishing for any sort of a change that will purge Congress of such a crew. However, they are in, by virtue of the lawless and unconstitutional enactments of Northern Radicals, and the latter deserve all the disgrace and contempt that the people must necessarily feel for any body of men who could bring such reproach on the Legislative Department of the government.

The *National Intelligencer* discourses thusly of Dewees:

"The most amusing speech of the day, however, was made by Mr. Dewees, a North Carolina carpet-bagger, who left his own proper seat and went over to the Radical side of the House, in order to air his vocabulary. This place he was routed from, and so he went over to the Clerk's table, and there commenced his recitation, which, to say the least, was extraordinary. This carpet-bagger looked intensely professional and characteristic, though he did not have his carpet-bag in hand. He was red in the face, small in stature, bobbed his head vigorously, like a pendulum, backwards and forwards, and showed a contempt for Lindley Murray only equal to his solicitude for arms and loyalty. He dwelt repeatedly upon "*Northern*" and "*Southern* men." "In 1865 the rebels had been sent home with arms in their hands"—a very pointed reflection upon General Grant's ability to manage a surrender. Judge Woodward inquired of the carpet-bagger if the bogus governments "could be maintained otherwise than by the point of the bayonet." "Certainly," responded the carpet-bagger, "if you will only give them the arms." "*Them* guns *is* still in the hands of the rebels." He referred touchingly to the idea of "trampling out *us carpet-baggers*," thus fully acknowledging his moral status and precise quantity of personal baggage. One of the Radical members seeing how badly this individual was making out, to the great edification of the ungodly, inquired if their bogus-governments now "had any arms." Delighted to be thus interrogated, the gentleman responded on the spot, "*they had not one single solitary pocket pistol*," a condition of sobriety and peaceful temperament which challenges our most respectful admiration. Truly it was a sin to distub such Arcadian habits by the clatter of arms and the canteens of the "melish."

But even carpet-baggers come to a close sometimes, and by some legerdemain, Dewees was suppressed, having displayed his light to great advantage. Nothing could possibly have better illustrated the effect and working of reconstruction at the South, unless it had been the appearance of some full-blooded negroes, some of whom, we hear, will shortly displace the carpet-baggers."

The Missouri *Republican* thus handles these delectable fellows:

"There is a class of politicians at work in the South who combine in themselves so many vices that even those who profit by their miserable occupation are ashamed of them. They are called '*carpet-baggers*'. Not one of the prominent Radicals; not one of the whole party who holds any degree of respectability, would assume that despicable position. Only the most obtrusive, shameless, corrupt and worthless characters, who at home could hardly show their faces without being kicked at once from the presence of decent men, would dare to go down South, into those unhappy States, and there become the disturbers of peace, the mock reformers and the propagandists of the most abhorred ideas. It was only with contempt that even the Radical newspapers spoke of that class of politicians who were present at the Chicago Convention. Their services, like those of spies, were needed and demanded by the Radicals of the North; but for the carpet-baggers themselves they had nothing but contempt."

To which the Trenton, (Tenn.,) *Gazette* adds:

"Look at the South to-day, filled with an army of office-seekers and office-holders, who have come *with carpet-bags* in hand *lust in their eyes, hunger in ther faces and hell in their hearts to rule or ruin our country.*"

"Us Carpet-Baggers."

It would seem that the ignorance, impertinence and perfidy of "us carpet-baggers" would never cease to become the shining marks of Northern ridicule and wit. Beginning with their appearance as "Constitution makers," in the so-called Conventions, until they reach the Congress of the United States, their entire course provokes the mirth and attracts the withering invectives of the orator and writer. Their capers, too, form the fruitful subject for the artist, and none of the devices which adorn the windows of dealers and attract attention on the walls of club rooms are so good or so popular as those which illustrate the notorious carpet-baggers. The raciest campaign songs, the wittiest *jeu-d'es-prits*, the most pregnant anecdotes, seek out these fellows as their most tempting victims. In fact, much of the humor of the campaign, and, we believe, much of its effect, would be lost were it not for these travesties upon humanity, these practical jokes upon decency, the very embodiment of physical impudence and mendacity.

The carpet-bagger, from the chrysalis state, when he caucuses in the fence corners with the "newly enfranchised," with his veritable carpet-bag in hand, containing its paper collars, moral and political tracts and fine-tooth comb, until he becomes a full fledged statesman, is, indeed, a wonderful character, and will form, in story and song, in history and fiction, one of the leading features of the present crisis. His posterity may not be proud of his lineage, even though enjoying the comfortable results of their ancestors' disgraceful impudence.

One of the most vivid pictures of Southern reconstruction, photographing the "great moral exhibition of the Nineteenth Century," with clown and harlequin, gymnast and acrobat and the great political Ethiopean delineator, we find in the following brief extract from a recent speech of the Hon. S. S. Cox:

Next comes the Omnibus bill for six others—North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Virginia, Mississippi and Texas may follow, though I see that today it is proposed to put them to the sword yet awhile. The play is then to end in some giddy Black Crook spectacle! These constitutions are the product of negro incubation, aided and addled by the warmth of Northern vagrants, who, cukoo-like, have set upon eggs not their own. Here and there are delegates from Canada and Jamaica! unnaturalized! Think of it, gentlemen from the Liffey and Rhine. Mixed with this mosaic are unpardoned culprits from South and North. Here a black scoundrel from Sing Sing; there a horse-thief from the penitentiary of Ohio! Here a razor-bearing barber, innocent of all but lather; and there a razor-cutting assassin, guilty of all the crimes in the calendar. These prepare sovereign States for the family of Washington! They are manufacturing Radical representation. Listen to their senseless jargon and audacious malignity. Is it some mummery of dim traditions, caught from their African forests? No; these are the peers of Randolph, Pinckney, Madison, Roger Sherman and Hamilton. They are making organic laws for millions of intelligent people!—Take a photograph—a colored photograph—of a Southern convention. A few whites sit there in simple courage and sadness. They can do no good. Conspicuous only for their modesty and intelligence, they sit aloof from this extravaganza. A Hunnicutt comes forth as ring-master. Particolored clowns appear. The reconstruction tan-bark is raked over, and here we are, Mr. Merryman! The black horse, Equality, is trotted out, and then begins the eternal round of loyal talk. But do these caricatures of men make constitutions? No; no. Ohio has the rod over Louisiana! Kansas has her lash on the back of Arkansas! Wisconsin cares for Florida! New York and New England have their busy-bodies all through! and behold! these constitutions arise, not like the walls of the ancient city, to Orphean music, but to the banjo of negro minstrelsy!

Washington College.

We had the pleasure of seeing in our city, a day or two since, the Rev. J. L. KIRKPATRICK, D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy at Washington College, Virginia. We refer to the announcement of this Institution in our advertising columns.

With the decline of our State University doubtless many of the young men of this State will seek instruction at one or other of the Colleges in our own State, and those of the South which have attained a national reputation. Among others, one of the most prominent is Washington College. We know not whether this Institution is better known from its early endowment by the distinguished patriot and soldier whose name it bears, or from the energy, talents and influence of the distinguished patriot and soldier who directs its fortunes. The names of WASHINGTON and LEE, now blended in its history, gives it a prominence grateful to every patriotic heart in the country.

Since the accession of General LEE to the Presidency of Washington College, its success has been unprecedented. In less than three years since its reorganization its Faculty number twenty-four and more than four hundred students crowd its halls, gathered from every Southern and some Northern States. The distinguished President, who guided with such glorious genius and skill the destinies of the South during the war, is far too practical and appreciates the wants of his countrymen too much to lag behind others in establishing departments adapted to our present necessities. Consequently he has added those practical branches of knowledge which are designed to "educate men to speedily become practically useful in developing the resources of the country." Sectarianism is excluded and the elective system of study is the very foundation of the scheme of instruction. The College is located in Lexington, in the most healthy and beautiful portion of the Valley of Virginia. The prices of tuition and board are moderate.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The following is the text of the bill amendatory of the act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, which passed both Houses of Congress last week. Its effect is to postpone the action of the fifty per cent. clause which went into effect June 1st, until January next:

"Be it enacted, &c., That the provisions of the second clause of the thirty-second section of said act shall not apply to cases of proceedings in bankruptcy commenced prior to the 1st day of January, 1869, and the time during which the operation of the provision of said clause is postponed shall be extended until the said first day of January, 1869; and said clause is so amended as to read as follows: In all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after January, 1869, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per centum of the claims proved against his estate, upon which he shall be liable as the principal debtor, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors, to whom he shall have become liable as principal debtor, and who shall have proved their claims, be filed in the case at or before the time of the hearing of the application of discharge.

"Sec. 2. That said act be further amended as follows: The phrase 'presented or defended,' in the fourteenth section of said act, shall read, 'prosecuted or defended;' the phrase 'non-resident debtors' in line five, section twenty-two of the act, as printed in the Statutes at Large, shall read 'non-resident creditors;' that the word 'or' in the next to the last line of the thirty-ninth section of the act shall read 'and;' and that the phrase 'section thirteen' in the forty-second section of said act shall read 'section eleven,' and the phrase 'or spends any part thereof in gaming,' in the forty-fourth section of said act, shall read 'or shall spend any part thereof in gaming,' and that the words 'with the senior register or' and the phrase 'to be delivered to the register,' in the forty-seventh section of said act, be stricken out.

"Sec. 3. That the registers in bankruptcy shall have power to administer oaths in all cases and in relation to all matters in which oaths may be administered by commissioners or circuit courts of the United States, and such commissioners may take proof of debts in bankruptcy in all cases subject to revision of such proofs by registers by court, according to the provisions of said act."

Movements of Mr. Davis.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and family sailed from Quebec on Saturday last for Europe. It has been stated in a Washington paper that in his coming trial at Richmond he will appear by counsel. This may or may not be, so says the Baltimore *Sun;* but we have reason to believe that the circumstances under which Mr. DAVIS sails for Europe are such as would make it desirable to remain there with a view of providing for his family. Unlike many of the leading public men of this country in civil life, Mr. DAVIS is not a lawyer. His original profession was that of arms. He, therefore, cannot resort to practice at the bar as so many others have done whose fortunes were wrecked during the war. Hence other employment is necessary, and the expected opportunity of a commercial connection with a house in England for American business probably now takes him abroad.

Capt. Plato Durham.

This able and eloquent gentleman, who has endeared himself to the good people of this State by his manly and noble defense of the honor and welfare of North Carolina in the late so-called Convention, and by his gallant services in the present Legislature, was honored with a handsome reception in Charlotte, during a recent sojourn in that city, *en route* from Lincolnton to Raleigh. His speech on the occasion is most highly spoken of.

Captain DURHAM has made his name a household word in every family in the State that honors manliness and truth. He is regarded as one of the rising statesmen, and North Carolina in her day of redemption, will yet honor those fearless sons who stood by her side in her hours of darkness and gloom.

Judge F. J. Moses.

This gentleman, who has just been elected Chief Justice by the Radical Legislature of South Carolina, will be recollected as one of the leading Secessionists of that State. Commissioner from his State to North Carolina in the Spring of 1861, he did much to arouse the people of this State to Secession. We recollect his address before the Goldsboro' Convention, the first bold Secession meeting in the State, was characterized by the most advanced views, and he insisted that Eastern North Carolina should join with South Carolina in case the Middle and Western portion of the State should hold back.

Having obtained the Chief Justiceship, and his son the Speaker of the House, like the Holdens of this State, the reward of having encouraged and promoted Secession, has been secured from the moral as well as political chaos which has ensued. Verily, every dog has his day.

The State Convention.

From the interest and enthusiasm manifested by the Democratic Club, we think it pretty well fixed that New Hanover will send up a very large delegation to Raleigh. A Committee are negotiating with the Railroad authorities, and the Committee of Arrangements will have the music, banners and transparencies ready. Neighboring counties have been written to join with us in this excursion, and we believe the Democracy of the lower Cape Fear are preparing to cheer the hearts of their friends throughout the State.

What say our Charlotte, Salisbury and Greensboro' Clubs to meeting us at Raleigh, and let us have an old fashioned Mass Meeting, which were the sure forerunners of success in the olden time. Let us all meet in Raleigh, and in the presence of the men who disgrace the State of North Carolina and render her Capitol a by-word and a reproach, let us mutually pledge to rescue the good Old North State from the polluting embrace of carpet-baggers and scalawags.

Hon. O. H. Dockery.

We believe in giving credit where credit is due. We are gratified to learn that Mr. Dockery has been decided in his advocacy, before the Reconstruction Committee and elsewhere, of the removal of disabilities from all whose names were presented. His conduct in this matter is in favorable contrast with that of hon john pool.

We heartiiy endorse the above from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and to prevent any future assumption that the compliments of two such "Rebel" sheets have injured the prospects of the renomination of Capt. Dockery, we will state that it is already arranged to defeat him. That gentleman, we know, is too discreet not to have discovered the influences to which he was indebted for his nomination and to appreciate the fact that the purposes have had their desired effect, and he must give way to the carpet-baggers, who have the control of the organization of most of the counties comprising this Congressional District.

To be more explicit, Capt. Dockery was nominated by the friends of General Abbott, in order that his election might injure the chances of his father, General Dockery, for the Senate. In this calculation Abbott did not count without his host. He having now secured the Senatorship, New Hanover, Sampson, Brunswick, Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett counties, and probably others, which are under the entire control of carpet-baggers, will secure the nomination of a certain carpet-bagger of this city, who only postponed his "aspirations" and his *claims* to further the schemes of Abbott. So, whatever might have been the course of Dockery, it is not in the programme that he shall be his own successor. How long Lash and Jones, the other old citizens, scalawags though they be, will be permitted to go to Congress, if not beaten by Democrats, we know not. Certainly no longer than the miserable vultures can feel certain that those Districts are ripe for their attacks.

Devotion to Principle.

The accession to power of the Radicals in both our county and city will necessitate an almost total change in all the offices of the two governments. This will throw out of employment a large number of most worthy gentlemen, some of whom from age, and others from pecuniary embarrassments, can illy afford to be without employment. Many of these men could have retained their positions by apostatizing their political faith and subscribing to that of the Radicals. While these gentlemen are too poor to be without employment, they are, thank Heaven, too rich to be purchased by the blandishments or frightened by the threats of power. Depending upon their labors for their daily bread, they cannot afford to eat it by their own disgrace.

This condition of affairs presents an imperative duty to their fellow-citizens. The very fact that business is dull and times are hard, makes it the more incumbent upon our people to interest themselves that these proscribed officers shall not suffer. The property and business of this city give constant and lucrative employment to a large number of persons. *A very large majority* of these employes are violent and unreasonable Radicals. By their votes we have forced upon us irresponsible strangers, who have all the power over our affairs, without interest and without sympathy in our welfare. By their consent and aid, worthy citizens have been proscribed and turned out of employment, and men of unknown or bad character placed in their stead. We now *demand it as a high and sacred duty, prompted by the dictates of justice and humanity, and required by the plainest instincts of self-protection*, that these Radicals, white and black, shall be discharged to give place to men who have been cast aside for no other fault than an honest devotion to principle.

Without the overthrow of Radicalism in the United States there can be no thoughtful man hopeful of a prosperous future for the South. If property and labor are to be taxed by the indigent and idle, and the law-abiding to be ruled by the vicious and vindictive, with arms in their hands, not only property will be rendered valueless, but life itself will become insecure. Retaliation will follow retaliation, and violence will be met with violence, and bloodshed and anarchy, and anarchy and bloodshed will destroy the last vestige of peaceful government in this section. Property will first feel the evil effects of a continuation of the misrule and disorganization under which we are now suffering, and it is at the same time the most powerful weapon to protect itself. But if it continues to foster enemies and abandon friends, it will deserve, as it will invite, its own destruction.

Entertaining these views, which we have more than once promulgated through these columns, we are glad to know that they found unanimous endorsement at the meeting of the Democratic Club on Friday evening. Two series of resolutions, which we publish below, (the first introduced by Mr. J. C. James, and the second by Col. B. R. Moore,) look to the practical solution of this question. They have our hearty approval, and if both are carried out in spirit and form, it will do more for the cause of good government than all the political tracts and speeches which will be issued and delivered between this and the ides of November. From the energy and determination of the gentlemen who have the subject matter of these resolutions in charge, we know that it will not fail from any dereliction of duty on their part, but the blame will be with the citizens themselves.

The following are the resolutions:

WHEREAS, By means of power illegally conferred, a change has recently been made by W. W. Holden, "who writes himself Governor of North Carolina," in the government of this city, by which the situations of many honest Democrats, who have served the city with faithfulness and zeal as policemen, are placed in jeopardy; and whereas it is generally believed that they might retain office by enlisting in the ranks of the Radical party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the firm adherents to principle and the living truths of the Democratic party, this Club recognizes those who have a claim upon our highest respect and to our united assistance when required to maintain the right.

Resolved, That this Club interest itself to secure employment for such members of the present police force who have resigned, or may hereafter resign, or who may be discharged from their positions on account of political principles.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, and to wait upon the merchants of the city in behalf of this cause.

It was further resolved, by Col. Moore, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Elective Franchise is now exercised in North Carolina by all classes, without distinction of race or color; and whereas, it is manifestly expedient and conducive to the success of the Democratic party in said State, to increase its numbers by accessions from all classes of electors; therefore

Be it resolved, 1st, That this Club will use every honorable means to influence the colored electors of New Hanover county to become members of the Great National Democratic Party, and will, by facts and arguments, show them that it is to their interest to vote with the party that will sustain a constitutional government.

2d. That, to aid in accomplishing this object, a Committee of three, to be appointed by the President of this Club, shall solicit all employers of laborers or mechanics, to enter into and sign an agreement in the following words, to-wit:

"We the undersigned do mutually agree that, in the employment of mechanics and laborers, we will, in all cases, give a preference to members of the Democratic or Conservative Party, who have in their possession, and present to us, evidence of such membership; and that, when we have once employed them under the assurance that they are members of a Democratic or Conservative Association, if, afterwards they should desert their party and vote with the Radical party, then, in that event, we pledge ourselves that we will give such as so desert and prove false to their assurances no employment whatever, under any circumstances, except in cases of most urgent necessity.

We further agree that this shall be binding from and after the expiration of the several terms of employment of mechanics and laborers now entered into by us.

Hon. John Pool.

To this gentleman belongs the unenviable distinction of having defeated the passage of a bill removing the political disabilities of all persons who had been elected to office in this State in the late election, and many others. And that which renders the act more detestable is that he at first pretended to the author of the bill, Mr. Boyden, that he favored it. Immediately after this, he went to Raleigh and, as a matter of course, had a conference with Gov. Holden and the other representatives of the Radical party in the Legislature.—He then telegraphed and wrote back to his colleagues that it had been agreed that the disabilities of no man should be removed unless he secured the recommendation of the State Executive Republican Committee. But for this conduct of Mr. Pool, there is little doubt that the bill would have passed. At least with his assistance the bill could have been gotten through.

Pool, and others who sustain him, are but "heaping up wrath against the day of wrath." The present condition cannot last, and when the change comes they will meet with the scorn and indignation which their conduct merits. They will yet live to curse the day which gave them an odious and precarious ascendency.

Salisbury *Old North State.*

OUR ASHEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 20th, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—Having been compelled to leave dear old Wilmington and seek a refuge in a purer atmosphere, for the benefit of my health, I have thought that a brief communication from this "Trans-Montane" country might not be devoid of interest to your readers.

My first month was spent at Morganton, where about thirty Wilmingtonians, I learn, are spending the hot and sultry days of Summer. Realizing decided improvement by this stay, I determined to go farther, on the principle that if this far West had proved so beneficial, farther West would be more so. I therefore took up the line of march, or rather the line of stage, for this place. We were late in our departure, and night soon coming on I had but little opportunity for observation, but I thought our route a pretty rough one, and was confirmed in the opinion by finding myself precipitated to the bottom of the stage more than once during the night. The next day proved that the roughest portion was still to be traveled.—Breakfast at Widow Greenlee's having refreshed the inner man, the outer was prepared for any adventure, and the journey was resumed. Away in the distance the Blue Ridge loomed up, its high peaks towering to the clouds. Approaching nearer and nearer—now on a hill and now in a vale, now fording a creek and now rattling away on a level, we in proper time arrive at the base of the mountain. The ascent was very steep, and we found the road in an awful condition for a highway, and as it wound around the mountain, hanging over frightful precipices, prudence, which has been said to be the better part of valor, counseled to get out and walk, which was frequently done. At about twelve o'clock we stood on the summit, the dividing line between Buncombe and McDowell counties. The scenery from this standpoint was sublime, and amply repaid for all the fatigue incurred. We crossed through Swannanoa Gap. The descent was over a better road and we made better time, and soon arrived at Mr. Alexander's for dinner. We found the fare, as at breakfast, good, the appetite was better, and if our host did not complain, most certainly his guests did not. It is astonishing what a wonderful appetite one has in this region.—Asheville is now twelve miles distant, and we again prosecute our journey. Save the breaking of a wheel no incident occurred, and we arrived, glad to exchange quarters.

I found a *home* at the "Carolina," a very pleasant house for Eastern Carolinians to board at. The proprietor, B. J. Smith, Esq., is a polite and affable gentleman, and exerts himself to render his guests comfortable.

The work on the Western North Carolina Railroad is being pushed on through the mountains, and ere long the shrill neigh of the steam steed will reverberate through these hills and dales. On the sides of the mountain I observed men quarrying stone, for the building of arches, abutments, &c. I had a fine view of Black Mountain, called also Mt. Mitchell, in honor of Professor Mitchell, who lost his life in exploring it. Ashville, as you know, is in the "State of Buncombe." On the North are *spires* of the Black Mountain, so near that it is a pleasant walk there. One goes by the appellation of "Bean Catcher," and I learn that it is a favorite resort for ladies and gentlemen, and that a great many beaux are *trapped* there, and hence the name. On the summit of Bean Catcher is a battery, built for the defence of Asheville during the war. On the West flows the romantic "French Broad," not very broad at this place, and I learn, in some places, so narrow that it can be crossed with a jump, while in other places it is from two to three hundred yards wide. In its waters are to be found the speckled trout, red horse sucker, black perch, &c.

On the South the famous Swannanoa rushes by—it is a beautiful river, as its name indicates. Says the "Ashville Pioneer:" "The Swannanoa is a small river flowing through the Western Mountain country of North Carolina. Its Indian name means beautiful. A legend exists that the river was named in honor of a maiden of the tribe of the Iroquois.

"Oh sweetest voice of Southern streams,
Thy mellow music bringeth dreams
Of days gone, when by thy waters
Wandered the tawny Indian daughters,
Who, in primeval solitude
Like Eve in Eden sweetly nude;
Made lonely Nature's perfect plan
More perfect and divinely sweet.
Alas, the blighting wiles of man
That came with Walter Raleigh's fleet."

On the Southeast of Asheville, extending around to the setting of the sun, is a small range of mountains, prominent among which is Mount Pisgah—not the mount from which Moses viewed the promised land, though he might have stood even here and saw a land of fertility and beauty. About five miles distant is the Elk Mountain Cheese Factory, which manufactures, I think, about two hundred and fifty pounds daily. They milk one hundred and fifty cows, more or less.

A word about the crops may be of interest.—Wheat will not yield abundantly as was anticipated—not damaged much by the rust, but the heads didn't fill well—it is said to be better in other Western counties. Corn is promising, but needs rain badly—dry weather has prevailed for some time past, and vegetation generally is suffering.

The weather is uncommonly hot for Buncombe—thermometer ninety-three, and I think it has been higher.

Much attention is paid to curing hay. Cast the eye over the fields and shocks of golden grain, and piles of new mown hay is seen gracing fields and meadows.

As a general thing the nominations of Seymour and Blair meet with favor, and will, I doubt not, be well supported.

This is a great fruit country, and soon we shall have apples, peaches and melons in abundance. Any quantity of cider, new and sweet, at five cents a quart, but as I am a subject of General Vance, I don't indulge. The General is enjoying fine health, and appears never to tire in well-doing. I hope to accompany him next Thursday over to Madison county, where he goes to organize a Council of the Sons of Temperance. I wonder how the cause prospers in Wilmington, and whether Mount Olivet continues to increase.

This is a land of plenty, full of good things, at low prices. Water excellent, air pure, and scenery grand. I would advise health and pleasure seekers to visit it—they will be amply repaid.

W., JR.

For the Journal.

Meeting at Giddensville, July 25th, 1868.

A large portion of the citizens of Piney Grove met at Giddensville and organized by appointing Amos Royal, Chairman, and John A. Oates, Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: John. A. Oates, J. C. Hines, J. K. Darden, J. W. Giddens and J. B. Lane.

After a short absence the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at New York on the 4th inst.

2d. Believing that the preservation of the Constitution of our country depends upon the election of Gov. Horatio Seymour and General Frank P. Blair, as President and Vice-President of the United States, we pledge them our hearty support at the November election.

3d. That the Chairman appoint twenty-five Delegates to the Convention to be held at Clinton on Saturday next.

During the absence of the committee, Jesse W. Lane, Esq., being loudly called for, came forward and responded in a bold and forcible speech.

During the consideration of the resolutions, the meeting was addressed by J. A. Oates, J. C. Hines and others.

In compliance with the 3d resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to the Clinton Convention, viz:

W B Sutton, A Hatcher, J A Oates, B Brewer, J K Darden, S B Ireland, W A Anders, G L Giddens, Jas King, B R Bell, J C Hines, J W Lane, Wm Barbery, C A Thompson, J A Hargrove, Col J Ashford, J F Hicks, W T Sutton, Dr J H Darden, Henry King, D Oates, N Stevens, J B Lane, J R Bradshaw, L H Darden and H Stevens.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the list.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to forwark the proceedings to the Wilmington Journal for publication, and the Raleigh Sentinel was requested to copy.

AMOS ROYAL, Ch'n.

JOHN A. OATES, Sec'y.

Long Branch has produced ten engagements up to date.

Plain waterfalls have fallen, according to fashion authority.

Brignoli is to give a concert at Saratoga, in August.

Forney still demands the blood of the "seven traitors."

The funding bill is anything but a refunding bill.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Carpet-Baggers and the Force Bill.—The Ku-Klux.—The Legislature and the Electoral Vote.—Chief Justice Pearson Showing his Colors.—The Asylums.—Attorney General Coleman in Disfavor.—The Carpet-Baggers after the Treasury.—The Democratic Convention, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, July 31, 1868.

Dear Journal:—It may, *perhaps*, be regarded, in some sort, a favorable augury, that, on yesterday, no attempt was made to call up, in the so-called House of Representatives, the infamous Police Bill, which was under heated discussion up to the hour of adjournment the day before. Without a solitary exception, so far as I know, the infamous carpet-bag element favor the diabolical proposition. These miserable creatures are *honing* for any pretext to light the flames of civil strife in North Carolina, from the double motive of malice and greed. Should collisions occur, as they must, if any such measure is consummated, they will take good care to keep their cowardly carcasses out of harm's way—*if they can.* They will resort to their congenial and experienced occupation of *bumming;* but an outraged people will find them out in their craven recesses, wherever they may be. Welker's bill will encounter some decided opposition among the native Radicals in the House, but I predict that, under the pressure of Holden's dictation and party vindictiveness, it will pass that body. In the Senate its fate may be set down as doubtful. It will be resisted by such "Republicans" as Lindsay, Winstead, Lassiter, Richardson, Wilson and Wynne. The probability is that some scheme for the organization of the militia—milder in its provisions, yet sufficiently criminal and atrocious in itself—will be substituted.

During the discussion of the bill in the House, it was amusing to witness the real and unaffected terror which the Ku-Klux chimera has inspired among the timid and brainless scalawags from the "rural districts." Old Ingram, of Anson, actually looked frightened, as he spoke, in low, incoherent and trembling tones, of the mythic monster that evidently haunts his imagination by day and his dreams by night. He has not recovered from the alarm into which he was thrown, some weeks since, in his county. You will remember that he and a few of his negro allies were holding a Red string conclave, at night, when the passage of three or four horses, dragging their trace-chains, suggested a Ku-Klux visitation, and Ingram "dispersed" incontinently. It is said that you could have played marbles on the guilty old rascal's coat-tail.

I hear, as yet, of no movement towards carrying out the suggestion looking to the casting of the Southern electoral vote by the Legislatures, instead of by the people, with a view to achieving the "patriotic necessity" of Grant's election. The new Bill of Rights declares that *all* political power is vested in the *people*, and the new Constitution says that all officers are, and ought to be, elective by *the people;* and yet the first action of the Radicals, under the fraudulently-assumed warrant of this very Constitution, was to deprive the people of all the cities, towns and villages of the State, of the privilege of choosing their own municipal officers. It would not, therefore, surprise me, if this other outrage were essayed. Let them try it, if they dare. It will crush the party so effectually at the North, that Grant's defeat—now already sufficiently sure—will be the most unquestionable certainty of the times.

There appears in the *Standard* of this city a letter, heralded with a great flourish of trumpets, as emanating from one of the most distinguished men in the State, advocating the election of Grant and Colfax, as necessary to *Peace!* It is not my province, in a letter which is intended to be a budget of *news*, to comment upon this ridiculous plea. Suffice it for me to say, that the letter in question is known to be the production of Chief Justice Pearson, and it is said that he has addressed it in the form of a circular, to most, if not all, of his old law students—for whom, it would appear, that he thinks he has a bill of sale! Chief Justice Pearson is the only man likely to be injured by this extra-ordinary proceeding. And why is he not willing to have the letter published at once, over his proper signature, if he is so strongly impressed with the ideas which it advances, instead of *sneaking* it through in a quasi-clandestine manner? A few weeks ago, it is asserted, he was as much opposed to Grant and Colfax, as he is now seemingly in favor of them. *An elective Judiciary makes political Judges.*

I have heard it stated here that most of the subordinate instructors in the Institution for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind have resigned, on account of the insults offered by Soulouque Holden in placing two negroes on the Board of Directors. By the way, it is said to be the custom of the Superintendents of the two Asylums to entertain the respective Boards at dinner, occasionally. How will they dispose of the "friend and brother" on such State occasions? Will they send him to the kitchen to middling and greens, or will Dr. Grissom and the *Canadian negro* eat soup together and clink glasses to the *galorious* sentiment: "Liberty, Fraternity, *Equality?*"

Rumor has it that the new "powers that be," including the Head *Func*-tionary, are very anxious to get rid of young Coleman, the hopeful sprig of an *Attorney General.* He has not been himself (bad as *that* would be) much more than half his time, it is said, since his accession to the post of Privy Counsellor of State; and it must have been under peculiar influences that he got Holden into that difficulty about the Municipal authorities of Raleigh. Holden will never forgive the youth for placing him in a predicament which subjected him to almost as much ridicule as execration, and which greatly mortified his peculiar friends. Coleman and "Judge" Jones! Good Lord!

I have said that the Police Bill was not called up in the bear-garden (sometimes called House of Representatives) on yesterday. Time was demanded to weigh the consequences and count the cost; and so the whole session was consumed in a most disgusting scramble over the matter of *per diem.* The carpet-baggers, true to their vulture instincts, struck for high pay, while the Conservatives, to a man, resisted their felonious designs upon the Treasury. The rate is not yet decided.

I find that the general anticipation here is that the Democratic Convention, on the 13th of August, will be a grand and imposing affair. It is expected and desired to make it a great mass-meeting—such a one as will strike terror into the already discouraged ranks of the enemy. Information from various parts of the State points to great disaffection among the negroes, and the general tone of Democratic sentiment, in national matters, is hopeful. Push on the column for Seymour and Blair!

DOT.

Berthold Auerback, the charming novelist, has the heart disease, and his physicians only give him a few weeks of life.

Democratic Ratification Meeting.

TARBOROUGH, N. C., July 25, 1868.

In pursuance of a call, the Democrats of Edgecombe assembled at the Court House in Tarborough on Saturday, the 25th instant.

The meeting was organized by calling Hon. Asa Biggs to the Chair, who in a few remarks explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. Jos. B. Coffield was then requested to act as Secretary.

Judge Howard, one of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention from this district, addressed the meeting at some length in a clear and forcible speech, which was listened to with the most marked attention.

On motion of Gen'l W. G. Lewis, a committee of five, consisting of Gen'l W. G. Lewis, Capt. John S. Dancy, Jas. S. Battle, T. J. Stewart and Jas. R. Thigpen, Esqs., was appointed to draft suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

After a short delay, the committee, through their chairman, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the platform of the National Democratic Convention met in the city of New York on the 4th of July, and pledge our active support to the nominees of the party, Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair.

2d. That we recommend a thorough and immediate organization of the Democratic party in this county, and invite the forming of Democratic Clubs in every district of the county, with a Central Club at the county seat.

3d. That we invite a free and unreserved conference between the two races, to carry out the objects of the present campaign, by public discussions and a full interchange of opinions in the matter of suffrage, and that a committee of thirty be appointed by the Chair to put this resolution into effect.

4th. The Democratic banner being now unfurled in the cause of constitutional liberty, and in opposition to tyranny in every form, whether civil or military, we invite the Conservatives of all parties and all classes to join us in restoring our once happy and prosperous country and in carrying our flag to victory on a Democratic triumph in November next.

On motion of Judge Howard,

Resolved, That the committee of thirty, to be appointed by the Chair, meet at as early a day as possible, and that they call a meeting of the citizens of the county when they are ready to report.

The Chair thereupon appointed the following gentlemen as members of this committee:

George Howard, Gov H T Clark, Capt J S Dancy, Fred Philips, James R Thigpen, W T Cobb, S M Pender, Erastus Cherry, Kenneth Thigpen, Isaac F Batts, G W Hammond, T H Griffin, C C Bonner, J J